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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report details statewide trends in the well-being of Maine's children. The statistical portrait is based on indictors children's well-being in four areas: (1) physical and mental health; (2) social and economic opportunity; (3) community and family environment; and (4) education and learning. The report's introduction describes goals for Kids Count, presents a Maine state profile including comparative national data where available, and describes the indicators addressed. The second section, and bulk of the report, presents a demographic profile for each of the state's 16 counties, and the county data, including a comparison to the statewide averages and changes from the 1995-96 report, for the 20 indicators of child well-being. The 20 indicators are: (1) children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); (2) children receiving subsidized lunches; (3) children on Medicaid; (4) unemployment; (5) births to unmarried teens; (6) prenatal care; (7) low birth-weight; (8) infant mortality; (9) number of physicians; (10) number of dentists; (11) children in foster care; (12) child deaths, ages 1-14; (13) teen deaths; (14) teen violent deaths; (15) child suicide; (16) domestic assaults; (17) arrests; (18) dropout rate; (19) post-secondary education rates; and (20) children with special needs. The report's two appendices present definitions and data sources used in completing the report, and 20 references for further reading. (SD)

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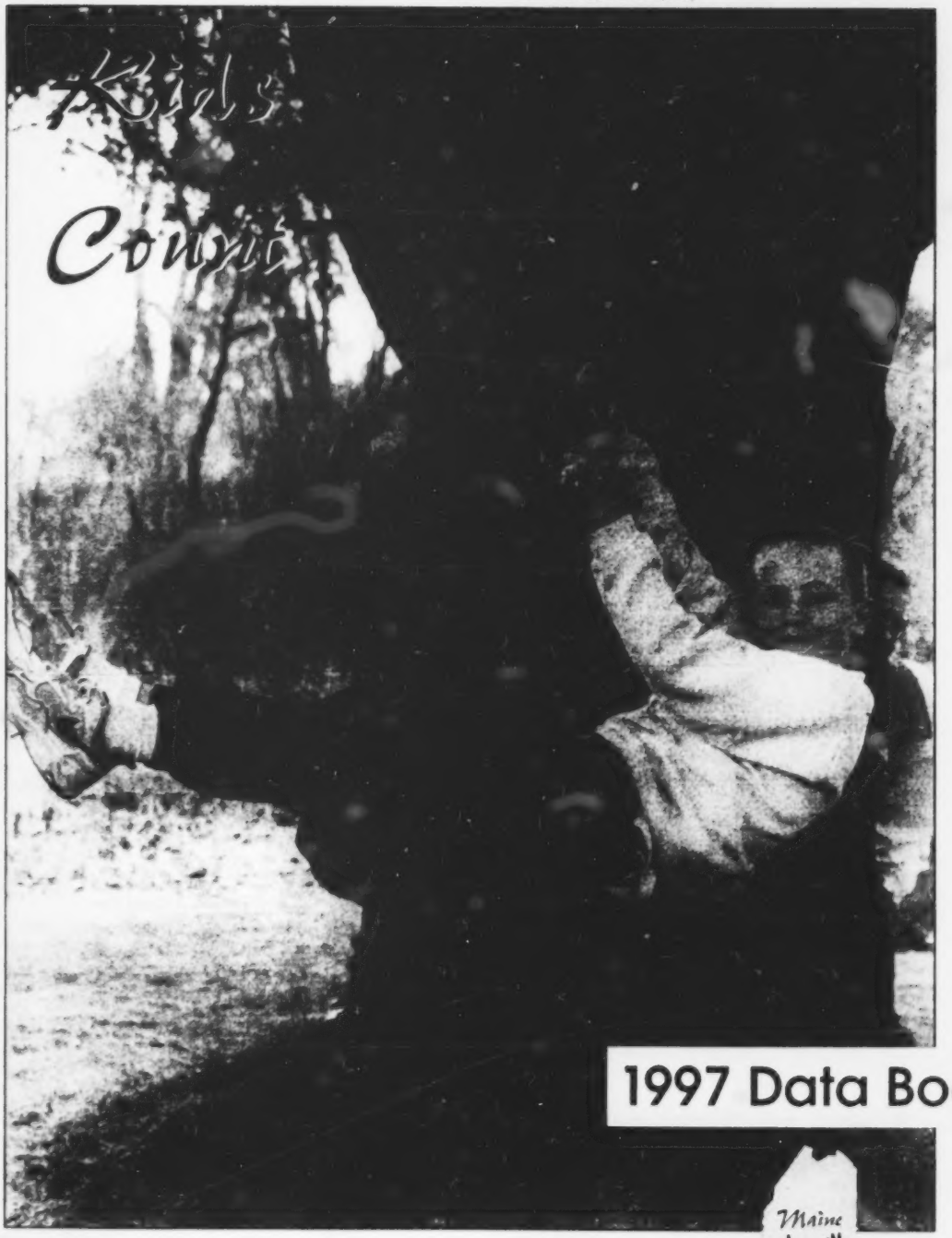


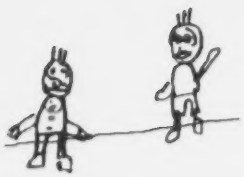
1997 Data Book

Maine kids count

ED 424 929

PS 027027

Elinor Goldberg



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Maine Children's Alliance
PO Box 2446
Augusta, Maine 04338
(207) 623-1868 (207) 626-3302 *fax*
e-mail us at: MAINEKIDS1@aol.com

Maine Children's Alliance

Elinor Goldberg
Tom McLaughlin
Margaret Ricker
Ann Woloson

Consultants

Alan H. Reid
Steven Ricker
Betsy Sweet

Design: Katie Murphy, Univoice Graphic Design
Printed by Impressive Printing, Portland, Maine

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Back cover photo: **Jay-Lee on Tire Swing**, by Helen M. Stummer
Drawing, above: Kevin Walsh, Presumpscot School, Portland

Maine Kids Count

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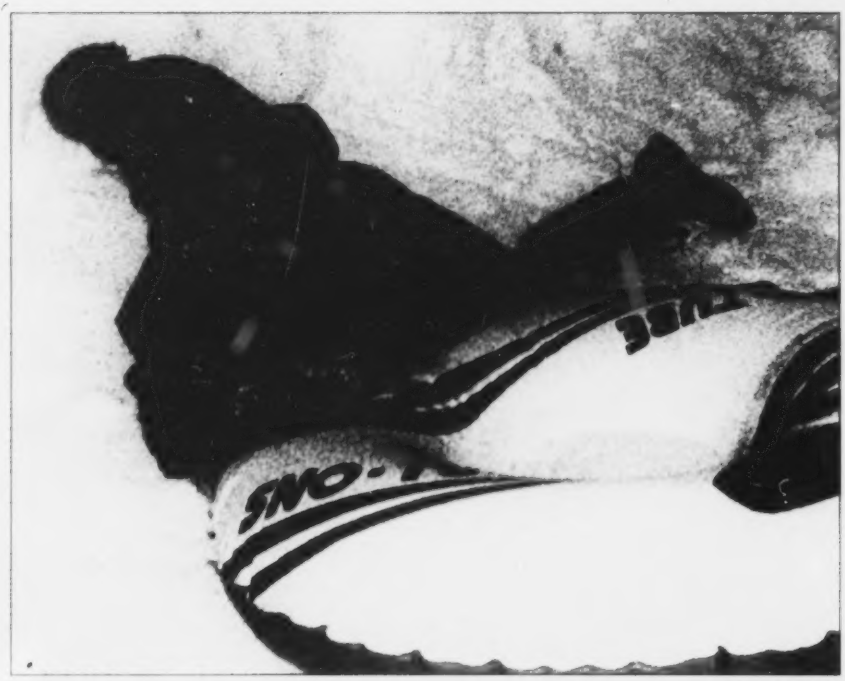

PETER LINDSAY

Kids Count Committee

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Barbara Crowley, M.D.
Kennebec Pediatrics, Kennebec Valley Medical Center

Leda Cunningham
Maine Department of Corrections

Francis Finnegan
Bureau of Medical Services, Maine Department of Human Services

Lynda Gaillard
The Spurwink Clinic

Judith Graham Colburn
Cooperative Extension Program, University of Maine

Laurel Graves
Maine Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services

Sarah Haggarty
Maine Ambulatory Care Coalition

DeEtte Hall
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Dianne Stetson
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Meredith Tipton
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Maine

Kathi Wall, RN
Children's Health Collaborative

Kids Count Data Subcommittee

Lynda Gaillard, Chair
The Spurwink Clinic

Leda Cunningham
Maine Department of Corrections

Bill Davis
Institute for the Study of At-Risk Students, University of Maine

Judy Feinstein
Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Community and Family Health

Bob Gross
Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Community and Family Health

DeEtte Hall
Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Community and Family Health

Jim Harrod
Maine Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services

Rick Hayward
Maine Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services

Lita Klavins
Maine Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services

Mike Martin
Maine Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Highway Safety

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Ellen Naor
Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics

Al Sutherland
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Joyce Tillson
Maine Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services

ANGELA CLEGG

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A. STEINBERG

Body Rhythms

Anxious faces everywhere
Girls in black leotards chatter
A woman enters the room...
Silence.
A sea of pink covered legs
makes its way to the bar
and begins to move in time
with the music that fills the space.

My dance teacher's voice echoes through the room.
Concentration takes over.
"Demi plie, demi plie, grand plie, stretch."
My head,
my feet,
my arms
begin moving.

Freedom envelopes me
My whole body lets go.
All doubts,
worries,
thoughts of homework,
everything, escape me.

The music ends.
I feel hot
but good.

Now the music changes
but my teacher's voice remains.
Free from the bar
my real dancing begins.
Run and leap, and then repeat...
run and leap, and then repeat.
I fly high
and something lifts me

invisible.
Could it come from within me?
I become part of the music.
My body moves without thought-
pure instinct.

When the music stops
I begin to feel my body again.
Room in my mind for only one thought–
I am a dancer.

Emily Miller
Center for Teaching and Learning, Edgecomb

Introduction

The 1997 Maine KIDS COUNT data book provides the most comprehensive picture of the status of children living in Maine. It features the most up-to-date information available regarding the condition of Maine's children in terms of social and economic opportunity, community and family environment, physical and mental health, and education and learning. By providing and bringing attention to information available on the status of children, the Maine KIDS COUNT project continues to strengthen our ability to stand for all children in Maine and give them the best opportunity to become successful adults.

The third year of the Maine KIDS COUNT project gives us reasons to celebrate. At 3%, the high school dropout rate in Maine is the second lowest in the country. The number of live births in Maine for which prenatal care began in the first trimester increased to 89%, remaining considerably higher than the national average. The number of 2-year-old children who were age-appropriately immunized in 1994 rose to 84%, also well above the national average. The teen pregnancy rate in Maine continues to decrease. In addition, the teen birth rate in Maine decreased 9% from 1985 to 1993, while the national teen birth rate climbed nearly 23% during the same time period. The 1996 National Kids Count Data Book ranks the overall status of Maine's children as fourth best in the nation.

A. STEINBERG

We fall far short of celebration, however, in many other areas. On average during the period 1991 to 1995, nearly 20% of Maine children lived in poverty. The 1996 National Kids Count Data Book indicates that in 1993 more than 7% of Maine's children were growing up in families whose annual income was below the federal poverty line, despite the fact that at least one parent worked all year. Nearly one-third of all children enrolled in school in Maine received subsidized school lunches during the 1995-1996 school year. An average of 10.8% of children were without health insurance during the 1991-1995 period. Clearly, too many children in Maine continue to live without the resources they need to grow up as healthy, happy adults.

The availability of services for victims of child abuse and neglect also remains an area of concern in Maine. While the total number of substantiated child abuse and neglect cases decreased slightly from 1994 to 1995, the number of appropriate referrals for these services that were not assigned due to lack of resources increased over 10% from the previous year. That means that almost 2,700 appropriate requests for child abuse and neglect services did not receive necessary attention due to the lack of resources. Domestic assaults reported to police in Maine also increased by almost 7% from 1994 to 1995.

Finally, the number of juvenile arrests for crimes against persons totaled 219 in Maine in 1995. Although the rate of 1.6 per 1,000 children arrested for such crimes in Maine is considerably lower than the national rate of 5.1, the rate has continued to increase since 1985, giving us legitimate reason for concern.

As the Maine KIDS COUNT project enters its fourth year, we continue to seek out indicators that reflect the quality of life for children in Maine. The 1997 Data Book includes data that has been collected over several years, allowing us to examine trends in the status of Maine's children. We must use the information in the Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book to work together to improve the condition of children in Maine. Maine KIDS COUNT enables us to do so by providing us with the information we need to channel our resources and create policies that give Maine's children the opportunity to thrive and reach their full potential. By adopting policies and programs that promote improved outcomes for all children in Maine, we will be rewarded with good news and positive trends in the future.

About Maine KIDS COUNT

Maine KIDS COUNT is a four-year project to collect and analyze data on the well-being of children in Maine. Produced in collaboration with the Edmund S. Muskie Institute of Public Affairs, Maine KIDS COUNT provides the most comprehensive resource available today of outcomes for Maine children. Funding for the project is provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation as part of a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. During the first two years of the Maine KIDS COUNT project, data analysts and a broad range of people interested in children worked together to select indicators that would measure how Maine is meeting the needs of its children. As we refine our data collection efforts and focus on specific issues such as poverty, domestic violence and access to health care, it is critical that indicators measure outcomes for children, not merely efforts made on their behalf. It continues to be important that, to the extent possible, each indicator meet several criteria: it must be reliable and consistent over time; it must reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being in terms that are easily understandable; and it should be available on an annual basis.

The Voices of Maine Youth

The Voices of Maine Youth theme of the 1995-96 Data Book succeeded in capturing the essence of what it means to be a child in Maine. Including the voices of Maine's youth as part of the Maine KIDS COUNT project helps us to better understand what it is really like to grow up in Maine. The project includes voices from Maine children by asking them to describe in their own words or artwork some of the best things about growing up in Maine, including favorite seasons, pastimes, places; some of the problems facing Maine children and youth; and ways that citizens of Maine have worked, or could work together, to improve the well-being of Maine's children.

The importance of including children's voices in formulating policy should never be forgotten, as it is children themselves who are best able to describe their needs and experiences.

Goals of Maine KIDS COUNT

The overall goal of Maine KIDS COUNT is to ensure that Maine's children thrive and become successful adults who are able to participate fully in Maine's social and economic environments. The project has identified certain desirable outcomes to measure Maine's progress in reaching this goal:

- Fewer Maine children will live in poverty;
- Children and youth will have improved access to health care and will be healthier;
- Children will enter school ready to learn;
- Family violence will be reduced;
- Teens will have more hope and purpose in their lives;
- The community will share the responsibility of raising children.

These outcomes shape the Maine KIDS COUNT project. By working towards them, we will ultimately create a Maine environment conducive to raising happy, healthy children who are ready to reach their full potential as adults.

B. FIELDING

Child Health Care Access Project

With this Data Book, Maine KIDS COUNT introduces the Child Health Care Access Project, a research and advocacy project aimed at substantially improving access to health care for all Maine children, especially those who currently lack health insurance. Funding for this project will be provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation; the Bingham Program, New England Medical Center; and the Jessie B. Cox Charitable Trust, Hemenway & Barney.

Like the rest of the nation, Maine faces many new challenges to its health care system. It is now estimated that an average of 10.8% of all Maine children lacked public or private health insurance from 1991-1995. Many of these are children of the working poor or struggling middle class, whose parents are not eligible for, or not offered, health insurance where they work. As health care costs rise, the number of people who are able to afford health insurance, or share co-payments with their employer, declines.

Other public policy changes and market-based forces, including the devolution of funding responsibility from the federal government to the states, threats of cutbacks in funding for public health, and the introduction of Medicaid managed care, pose even more difficult challenges to our ability to protect our children's health.

The Child Health Care Access Project will examine the full range of barriers affecting children's access to health care, and will monitor changes occurring in Maine's health care system. Consumers, health care providers, policy makers, and representatives from the business and labor communities will participate. Collaborative relationships to address barriers and create realistic solutions for improving child access to health care will be encouraged and fostered.

The goals of the Child Health Care Access Project include:

- Bringing information about child health and children's access to health care to the attention of business leaders, communities, providers and policy makers;
- Increasing access to a coordinated health care system for Maine children with and without health insurance;
- Providing a strong advocacy campaign that tackles this pressing children's issue; and
- Measuring and evaluating the project results for children.

LEIGH IVANYA KELLY

The Child Health Care Access Project will build on the conceptual framework initially proposed by LuAnn Aday and Ronald Anderson in 1975. The framework suggests that effective health policy development will occur when char- acteristics of the delivery system and population at risk, as well as service utilization and consumer satisfaction, are all taken into consideration. The Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book will build upon its physical and mental health indicators, utilizing data from new and existing sources. It will build an accurate, complete picture of Maine's health care system as it relates to the needs of children, and provide an understanding and basis for making decisions that affect our children's health.

The Maine Children's Alliance will continue to work with the Edmund S. Muskie Institute of Public Affairs to define and make the best use of relevant health care access data. Strategies for collecting new indicators that depict children's access to health care will be developed. Additional publications are planned which will outline the status of children's health and access to health care. Recommendations will also be offered for adopting and implementing policies that will improve access statewide.

Project collaborators will work together to develop and carry out a major statewide campaign, reaching the legislature and communities, to resolve the multifaceted problem of health care access for children in Maine. By bringing public awareness to access issues confronting children and working together through the development of community-based collaboratives and partnerships, we will substantially increase access to health care for all Maine children.

How to Use This Book

To make the best decisions about how to improve the lives of Maine's children, we must first know how to read and interpret the available information.

Child Well-Being Indicators

Changes in Indicators

This third Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book features indicators from a variety of sources. It reiterates some indicators from earlier Data Books which have not been updated. For example, the number of women in the labor force with youngest child under age 6 is only counted at the ten-year census. It provides updates to last year's indicators where they were available at the time we went to press. Responsible state agencies, for example, collect and disseminate data on school nutrition programs, child suicides, and juvenile arrests on an annual basis. It also presents several new indicators at the state and county level, where available. For example, recognizing strong concerns about these issues, we have expanded significantly our coverage of participation in AFDC and Food Stamp programs and have added child care and Head Start data at the state level. In addition, because of our emphasis on health care access, we have increased the number of indicators in our physical and mental health section, adding case rates for gonorrhea and chlamydia, utilization of family planning, well child, and EPSDT services, and survey data on use of health services by all high school students and condoms for sexually active high school students.

In response to recommendations made by readers of last year's Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book and by those who provide us with the data, we have also changed the definitions or formats of some indicators. Last year, for example, we showed domestic assaults reported to police without an accompanying rate. This year, we have calculated a rate per 100,000 population to facilitate comparisons between counties and the state, and from year to year. We have also moved some indicators, such as unemployment rates, from the state profile page into sections where they logically belong, in this instance Social and Economic Opportunity. The data definitions and sources section at the end of the book provides detailed information about many of these changes.

Changes in Data Display

We have made further innovations in data display, as well. Following the state data pages, we feature trend data in graphic format for seven indicators for which such data were available. Line graphs provide a useful way to show change over time. The "county thermometer" pages again include comparisons to the previous year, where data for the previous year are available and in a comparable format, as well as comparisons to statewide averages. We compare county rates to corresponding state rates using the following formula:

$$\%\text{ difference} = \frac{\text{county rate} - \text{state rate}}{\text{state rate}} \times 100$$

Similarly, we compare current rates to previous rates using this formula:

$$\%\text{ difference} = \frac{\text{current rate} - \text{previous rate}}{\text{previous rate}} \times 100$$

Increased rates are generally desirable for the following indicators on the thermometer page:

- Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester;
- Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners;
- General practice dentists; and
- High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school.

Increased rates are not desirable for these indicators:

- Unemployed persons aged 16 and over;
- Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school;
- Low birth weight infants;
- Infant mortality;
- Child deaths;
- Teen deaths;
- Teen violent deaths;
- Child and teen suicides;
- Domestic assaults reported to police;
- Arrests of children aged 10-17; and
- High school dropouts.

For the following indicators, the goal generally is to lower the rate by reducing the need for services or programs, not by reducing eligibility:

- Children aged 0-17 on AFDC;
- School children receiving subsidized school lunches;
- Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid;
- Children under age 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; and
- Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education.

Percents and Rates

Wherever possible, we have presented the indicators in this Data Book as percents or rates. These enable comparison of the indicators between different base populations. For example, in Aroostook County, 636 graduating seniors, or 59.8% of the total graduating class, planned to attend post-secondary school. The comparable number of Knox County graduates was 188, but because the total graduating class was much smaller, the percent of Knox County graduates planning to attend post-secondary school was 59.7%, very similar to Aroostook County's. The generic formula for calculating percents or rates is:

$$\frac{\text{number of persons or occurrences}}{\text{base population}} \times \text{base rate, e.g. 100 or 1,000}$$

Percents refer to number of persons or occurrences per one hundred of the base population, and are shown with percent signs throughout this Data Book. Other rates are calculated per 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 of the base population. For the most part, we follow commonly-used standards in our use of base rates. However, at the county level, we use rate per 10,000 rather than the standard rate per 100,000 for child and teen deaths, teen violent deaths and child and teen suicides, in recognition of the relatively small populations at risk. In all cases, the indicator itself tells the base rate, while the definition in the back of the book tells the base or at-risk population used to calculate the rate.

A. STEINBERG

SCOTT L. SHANK

MAINE - Statewide

State Profile

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		1,240,280	100.0%
Under 5 years		77,759	6.3%
5 to 9 years		87,193	7.0%
10 to 14 years		89,602	7.2%
15 to 19 years		84,131	6.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		338,685	27.3%
20 to 64 years		728,620	58.7%
65 years and over		172,975	13.9%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	331,309	98.0%
	Asian and Pacific	2,911	0.9%
	American Indian	2,183	0.6%
	African American	1,738	0.5%

NANCY FOSTER

Physical and Mental Health

	Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs), full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995	593	1.75	—
▲ General practice dentists, full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	292	0.9	—
Core mental health professionals, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	1,382	4.0	—
Children without health insurance, five-year average, 1991-1995	—	10.8%	13.3%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996	86,670	28.3%	—
● Medicaid Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment Services. Eligible children under age 21 receiving at least one initial or periodic screening service, as a percent of those who should, 1995	44,242	73.4%	—
● High school students who visited a health professional during the past 12 months, 1995	—	81.0%	—
Teen pregnancy; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-17, 1994	727	10.6	—
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994	823	5.7%	7.2%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994	12,791	88.9%	78.9%
Two-year-olds who were age-appropriately immunized, 1995	—	84.0%	75.0%
● Well child clinic visits by children under age 21, 1995	6,269	—	—
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994	98	6.1	8.4
Child deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994	54	22.2	30.0

▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.
● New indicator

Physical and Mental Health

The 1997 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book introduces the Child Health Care Access Project, aimed at significantly improving access to quality health care for all children in Maine. Physical and mental health indicators will be expanded over the next few years to include information that depicts the manner in which children in Maine make use of health care services. New indicators in this year's book focus on the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases, the provision of preventive services through Medicaid, well child clinic visits, and family planning services. These figures enable us to start assembling a picture of how and why children access health care services in Maine.

As health care costs continue to rise, the number of people who are able to afford health insurance, or share co-payments with their employer, declines. From 1991 to 1995, the average percent of Maine children who lacked health insurance was 10.8%. Many of these children have parents who are not eligible for, or not offered, health insurance where they work. Some lack the resources they need to receive preventive health care services. Without such services, these children are at greater risk of becoming sick. Ultimately, they are unable to attend day care or are more likely to miss school. Consequently, parents are often forced to miss work. Continued health problems can lead to a whole array of other social and economic problems for uninsured families.

The proposed movement of Medicaid's traditional fee-for-service system to managed care is expected to have a tremendous impact on recipients and providers throughout the State. The shift to managed care may be problematic for low-income children, especially since Medicaid is a principal insurer of this group, with nearly 30% of the state's children aged 0-17 participating in 1996.

Physical and Mental Health

	Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
Teen deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	60	69.7	—
Teen violent deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	51	58.4	69.0
Child and teen suicides; rate per 100,000 children and teens aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	13	7.6	—
High school students reporting at least one suicide attempt in the last year, 1995	—	8.0%	8.7%
Children aged 19 and under in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, as a percent of all children in motor vehicle crashes, 1995	4,530	14.4%	—
Hospital discharges of children under 18 for mental health diagnoses rate per 1,000 children under age 18, 1995	1,562	5.1	—
Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-14, 1995	85	0.3	—
Youth aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers, rate per 1,000 youth aged 15-19, 1995	742	8.8	—
● Teens aged 19 and under receiving services from family planning providers, 1996			
Females: under age 15 617 / age 15-17 5,099 / age 18-19 4,807 — Males: under age 15 15 / age 15-17 72 / age 18-19 72			
● Gonorrhea cases, 10-19 year olds, rate per 100,000 10-19 year olds, 1995	21	12.0	—
● Chlamydia cases, 10-19 year olds, rate per 100,000 10-19 year olds, 1995	469	272.0	—
● Sexually active high school students who used a condom during last intercourse, 1995	—	47.0%	54.4%

▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.
● New indicator

The final report of the Maine Health Care Reform Commission indicates that Maine ranks poorly when compared to other states in per capita spending for public health programs such as injury and violence prevention, school based health, tobacco use prevention and family planning. This is troubling in light of current research released by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention that describes Maine as having the nation's highest rate of young adult smokers. Maine needs to explore interventions that stimulate individuals and communities to support health-promoting behavior while discouraging behavior which is health-damaging.

Finally, an insufficient number of primary care doctors, other health care personnel, and transportation services in various areas of the state make it difficult for even people with health insurance to find the health care services they need. Some counties simply do not have access to the same health care resources that are available in other areas of the state. Those tend to be fast-growing counties in the southern part of the state such as York and Androscoggin; and rural counties such as Aroostook and Oxford. In Arostook County, for example, the rate of full time equivalent pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners per 1,000 children is 25.8% below the state average, while the rate of full time equivalent dentists per 1000 children is 49.5% below the state average.

The good news is that Maine's teen pregnancy rate continued to fall from 11.5 per 1,000 in 1993 to 10.6 per 1,000 in 1994. The proportion of live births in Maine for which prenatal care began in the first trimester increased to 89%. The percent of Maine 2-year-olds who were age-appropriately immunized in 1994 rose to 84%, well above the national average of 75%. Preventive care is key to healthy outcomes; and for that reason, we must continue to strive to increase the availability of, and access to, preventive health services.

Social and Economic Opportunity

Although many factors adversely affect the well-being of children, growing up in poverty is probably the most significant of these. That nearly 20% of Maine children lived at or below the federal poverty line during the period 1991 through 1995 shows that poverty remains one of the most critical indicators affecting Maine's children. Though recent Census data suggest that the percent of Maine children living in poverty line in Maine may be decreasing, 31% of all children enrolled in school continued to receive subsidized school lunches during the 1995-1996 school year. Clearly, too many children in Maine still to live in poverty. Low income children face problems in all aspects of growing up. They are more likely to have health problems, are less likely to be ready for school, and overall are less likely to reach their full potential as adults.

In 1994, Maine's Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Food Stamp benefits only provided cash assistance to a family of four at about 68% of the U.S. federal poverty threshold of $15,150. While the median income of families with children in Maine rose to $35,000 in 1993, many single parent families the following year survived on an annual income of less than $10,302. These families struggle to meet their day-to-day food, clothing, housing and transportation needs.

Low income families continue to be the focus of public controversy, where welfare reform centers on moving welfare recipients from welfare to work. The reality regarding poor children in Maine is that many live in families where the parent(s) do work. Only 81% of jobs available in Maine in 1994 paid a liveable wage. The economic shift in Maine that has led to the growth of low-wage jobs only provides an opportunity for increasing the number of working poor, rather than getting people off welfare. As federal and state policies continue to contribute to the increasing numbers of children living in poverty, Maine must explore solutions which not only enhance welfare reform, but also reduce child poverty. Policies which allow for state earned income tax credits and increases in the minimum wage, for example, will enable more families to rise above the poverty line. Other policies which would allow low wage working families in Maine to receive benefits like health insurance or child care subsidies will encourage such families to keep working and become less dependent on public assistance in the long run.

Although Maine's success rate of 33% in collecting on child support enforcement cases is nearly double the U.S. rate of 18.2%, collection is not successful in the remaining two-thirds of all cases. We must realize that the inability to meet the needs of children is, in many cases, out of the control of the parent who lives with and cares for those children. Many social and economic factors necessitate the need for services such as child support enforcement in order for some parents to fulfill their responsibilities to their families. No matter how hard some families work to provide for their children, certain factors remain out of their control. Children should not the blamed or penalized for these factors.

Finally, the teen pregnancy rate continues to decrease in Maine, and is one of the lowest in the nation. Teen pregnancy, however, continues to be described by many young people as a significant problem in Maine. It is worth noting that nearly one-quarter of the teens who became pregnant during 1994 had already been pregnant at least once before.

> ...I feel there are some disadvatages living in the state of Maine. I have found out living here my whole life that there isn't many activities for teenagers to participate in. There is also not a lot of job opportunities for people in this area. I feel sometimes living in Maine you don't have the opportunity to explore different places or things...
>
> **Danielle Shay**
> East Grand School

HELEN M. STUMMER

Social and Economic Opportunity

		Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, 1995 annual average		36,770	5.7%	5.6%
● Unemployed persons aged 16-19, annual average, 1994		7,000	18.3%	17.6%
● Jobs that pay a liveable wage, 1993		407,630	81.0%	—
Children aged 0-17 living at or below federal poverty line, five-year average, 1991-1995		—	18.0%	21.0%
Median household income, 1992-94 average		$29,914	—	—
Median income of families with children, 1993		$35,000	—	—
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		32,151	10.5%	—
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC, mean number in calendar 1995		35,806	11.7%	11.4%
Adolescent female heads of household as a percent of all female heads of household on AFDC in January, 1996		118	0.6%	7.3%
● AFDC cases open for more than 12 months as of January, 1996		11,043	56.5%	—
● Children aged 0-17 receiving Food Stamp benefits in October 1996		45,566	14.9%	—
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995		—	68.0%	65.0%
Recipients of WIC benefits, 1995	Total	48,960	—	—
	Women	11,964	—	—
	Infants	12,513	—	—
	Children	24,483	—	—
School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1995-1996 school	Total	65,741	31.0%	—
	Free	51,227	24.2%	—
	Reduced Price	14,514	6.8%	—
Child day care, August 1996	Total licensed/registered slots	41,373	—	—
	Total number of subsidized slots	4,842	—	—
	Bureau of Family Independence assisted children	10,175	—	—
	Average cost per week, 1994-1996 for:			
	Infants to age 1	$88	—	—
	Children aged 1-5	$75	—	—
	School-aged children	$42	—	—

▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

● New indicator

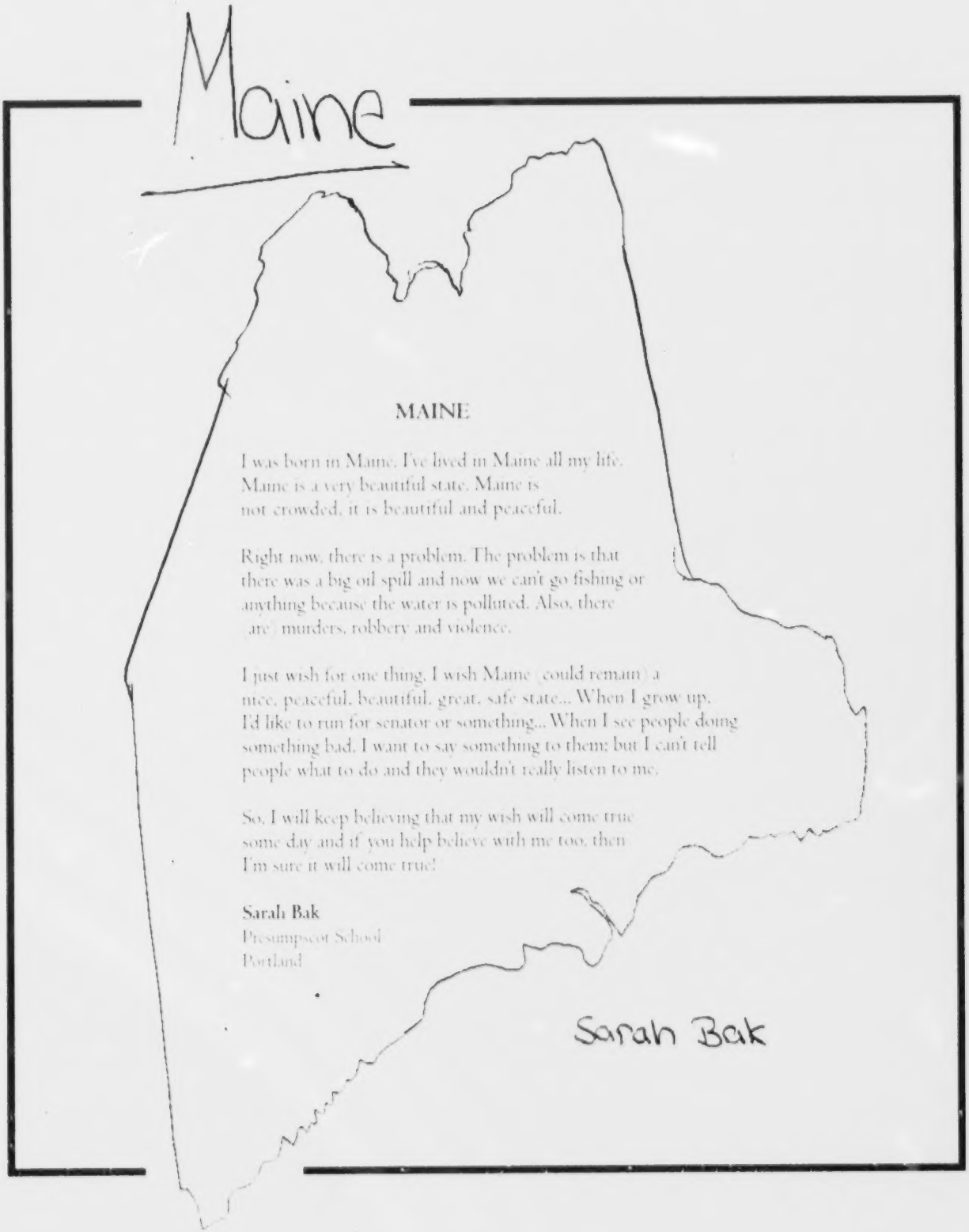
Social and Economic Opportunity

	Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
Families headed by mothers receiving child support or alimony, five-year average, 1991-1995	—	44.0%	32.0%
● Child support enforcement, cases with collection, 1994	23,850	32.7%	18.2%
Births to single teenaged mothers as a percent of total live births, 1994	1,194	8.3%	—
Births to married teenaged mothers as a percent of total live births, 1994	279	1.9%	—
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	785	9.3	—
● Repeat teen pregnancies as a percent of total teen pregnancies, 1994	486	23.2%	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990	45,592	62.6%	59.7%
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990	67,938	78.4%	75.0%

▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

● New indicator

A. STEINBERG


Maine
MAINE
I was born in Maine. I've lived in Maine all my life. Maine is a very beautiful state. Maine is not crowded, it is beautiful and peaceful.
Right now, there is a problem. The problem is that there was a big oil spill and now we can't go fishing or anything because the water is polluted. Also, there (are) murders, robbery and violence.
I just wish for one thing. I wish Maine (could remain) a nice, peaceful, beautiful, great, safe state... When I grow up, I'd like to run for senator or something... When I see people doing something bad, I want to say something to them; but I can't tell people what to do and they wouldn't really listen to me.
So, I will keep believing that my wish will come true some day and if you help believe with me too, then I'm sure it will come true!
Sarah Bak
Presumpscot School
Portland
Sarah Bak

Community and Family Environment

Many Maine children live in environments that do not provide opportunities for positive role models, decent housing, education, career advancement, or other incentives that strengthen families and communities. Though many of us take these assets for granted, others exist in communities where services are difficult to access, businesses have faltered, schools have suffered, and crime has escalated. Children need a safe and nurturing environment for healthy development. Young people who grow up in environments where problems outweigh opportunities are far more likely to experience negative outcomes that are tragic for themselves and for society as a whole.

Domestic assaults in Maine increased 7% in 1995, bringing the total number reported to police to 4,412. Although the total number of substantiated child abuse and neglect victims slightly decreased in 1995, the number of appropriate referrals for child protective services which were not assigned due to the lack of resources increased over 10% to 2,693 from 2,438 in 1994. Clearly, our child protective system is overwhelmed with too many families in crisis and too few caseworkers and services to help. Many of these families struggle to meet the day-to-day needs of their children. Without help, these families also become overwhelmed. And when families cannot cope, serious harm is more likely to happen.

A. STEINBERG

STEPHANIE BERNATCHEZ

From 1994 to 1995, the number of juvenile arrests for crimes against persons increased from 179 to 219. At 1.6 per 1,000, Maine's rate of arrests is relatively low compared to the national rate of 5.1per 1,000. According to the National Kids Count Data Book, juvenile arrests for crimes against persons, however, increased 47% in Maine from 1985 to 1993. The continued increase in crime in Maine is striking and should give us reason for concern.

The percent of students reporting use of alcohol, marijuana, cigarettes and/or inhalants in 1996 indicates the need for preventive policies which discourage such risky behavior. Males in grades 6-12 should be applauded (or given a high-five) for the slight decrease in the percent of those who reported using substances from 1995 to 1996. Young females give us greater reason for concern, however, as the rates of those who reported substance use increased for almost every substance. Overall, the 1996 data indicates that half the students in grades 9-12 used alcohol in a given month, that more than a quarter used marijuana, and a third used cigarettes. Many teens, particularly in rural areas, continue to express the need for a place to call their own, where they can "just hang out" with their friends and be free of the pressures that lead to abuse of drugs and alcohol. We need to work with these children, to reduce risky behaviors before they result in serious problems.

Finally, although the number of children aged 0-17 living in homeless or emergency shelters decreased from 250 in 1995 to 178 in 1996, the number of children in Department of Human Services care or custody increased over 7% from 2,239 to 2,404 during that same time period. Clearly, Maine needs to prioritize the needs of these vulnerable populations. The future of our children and families is dependent on today's policies, which need to be designed to protect and nurture the development of healthy communities throughout Maine.

Community and Family Environment

		Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
▲ Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1995		4,628	15.1	—

Victims by gender and type of abuse

	Male	Female
Total	2,296	2,332
Sexual Abuse	124	302
Physical Abuse	394	327
Neglect	865	769
Emotional Abuse	913	934

Victims by age

Total	4,628
0-4	1,330
5-8	1,276
9-12	1,067
13-15	666
16-17	289

Requests for child abuse and neglect services, 1995		17,661	—	—
Cases screened out		10,862	—	—
Cases appropriate for Child Protective Services		6,799	—	—
Appropriate referrals assigned for services		4,106	—	—
Appropriate referrals not assigned due to lack of resources		2,693	—	—
New cases assessed		3,958	—	—
Completed assessments substantiated		2,286	—	—
Completed assessments unsubstantiated		1,672	—	—
Children living in overcrowded housing, 1990		—	5.9%	16.1%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force, 1990		60,890	58.3%	54.9%
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in labor force, 1990		201,058	65.0%	61.1%
Children aged 0-17 not living with a parent, 1990		11,148	3.6%	4.3%
▲ Children in single-parent families, three-year average, 1992-1994		-	24.0%	26.0%
Children aged 0-17 in Department of Human Services care or custody, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, July 1996		2,294	7.5	—
Children aged 0-17 living in homeless or emergency, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, March 1996		178	0.6	—
Children aged 5-17 who do not speak English at home , 1990		9,886	4.4%	13.9%
Arrests of children aged 10-17, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1995	Total	11,626	82.3	—
	Male	8,912	63.1	—
	Females	2,714	19.2	—
▲ Arrests for crimes against persons, of children aged 10-17, rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17, 1995	Total	219	1.6	5.1
	Males	182	1.3	—
	Females	37	0.3	—
▲ Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21, rate per 1,000 licensed drivers under age 21, 1995		568	10.4	—
OUI arrests for drivers under age 21, rate per 1,000 licensed drivers under age 21, 1995		1,298	23.8	—
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995		4,412	355.7	—

	Grades 6-8		Grades 9-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Students reporting alcohol use in a given month, 1996	24.2%	24.3%	49.8%	51.0%
Students reporting marijuana use in a given month, 1996	9.4%	9.6%	28.7%	27.4%
Students reporting cigarette smoking in a given month, 1996	15.2%	16.9%	32.1%	36.6%
Students reporting inhalant use in a given month, 1996	9.1%	11.2%	5.8%	6.0%

▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

Education and Learning

All children in Maine should have access to educational opportunities that will enable them to reach their fullest potential. As school districts find it increasingly difficult to meet expectations since state dollars available for education continue to decrease, we need to expand on the notion that children don't stop learning outside of school. We must recognize that learning begins at birth and involves child care, before and after-school programs, summer activities, and family and community interactions. There is growing recognition that school performance is affected by a variety of factors. These include the individual child's abilities and inclinations, the educational and social climate of the school, family involvement, stress, the neighborhood and community, and the larger societal forces of racism, sexism and classism. These factors must all be considered as parents, community leaders and educators continue the debate on whether health and social services should be provided on school grounds, and/or be more available in communities. Accessible services could decrease children's and adolescents' barriers to learning and assist students to come to the classroom ready to learn.

Maine takes delight in experiencing one of the lowest dropout rates among students aged 16-19 in the nation. According to the National Kids Count Data Book, The share of Maine teens who dropped out of school fell 50% between 1985 and 1993. While this positive development is part of a national trend, the consistently low high school dropout rate in Maine is inspiring, and remains considerably lower than the 9.2% national rate. The percent of teens aged 16 -19, not in school, who are without a high school diploma, also continues to improve in Maine. The average rate from 1992-1994 for these teens in Maine decreased to 4.7%, while the national average slightly increased to 9.3%.

The 1996 National Kids Count Data Book rates Maine well when compared to other states academically. About a quarter of Maine's 4th grade students scored below basic reading and mathematics levels in 1992, doing much better than the 41% of 4th graders nationally who scored below such levels. Although Maine seems to be doing well academically when compared to the rest of the U.S., we need to help students do better before they graduate from high school, and plan ways to improve the learning of future 4th graders.

The number of children determined to have special needs during the 1995-96 school year increased to 31,843, from 30,539 the previous year. This translates into almost 140 per 1,000 children enrolled in public and private schools in Maine who required the provision of special education services. We need to remain sensitive to the needs of these children and continue to provide them, as with all children, the opportunity to reach their full potential academically and socially.

Violence in schools remains a concern for many students, educators and parents in Maine. Although escalating violence extends far beyond the schools, it falls to the education system to cope when violence increasingly enters the classroom. Forging links between schools and society is one way of dealing with this violence. Such links will enable school districts to approach problems posed by disruptive students in ways more meaningful than suspension or expulsion – mechanisms that do not help the students, schools or communities deal with the developing increase in violence. Maine needs to listen to the concerns of students, and provide the opportunity for teaching youngsters how to interact effectively in all social settings.

A. STEINBERG

Education and Learning

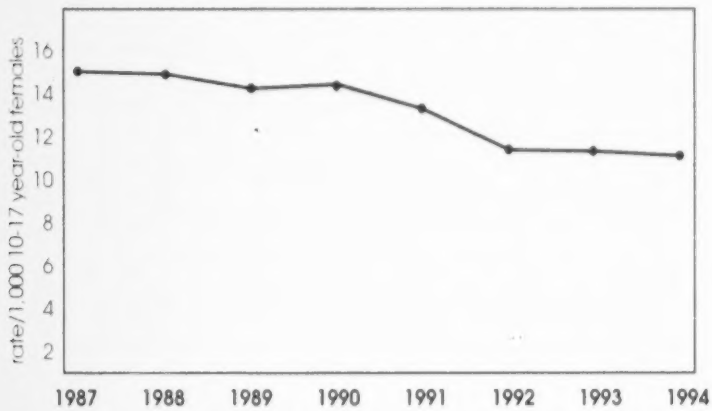
		Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
Public school resident enrollment, October, 1995	Total	213,569	100.0%	
	Grades K-8	155,954	73.0%	—
	Grades 9-12	57,615	27.0%	—
Private school resident enrollment, October, 1995	Total	13,901	100.0%	—
	Grades K-8	6,410	46.1%	—
	Grades 9-12	7,491	53.9%	—
Home-schooled students, 1995, annual average	Total	2,820	100.0%	—
	Grades K-8	2,281	80.9%	—
	Grades 9-12	539	19.1%	—
High school completions, 1994-95, as a percent of all 17 year-olds	Total	13,401	78.8%	73.4%
	Diploma	12,500	—	—
	Adult Education	256	—	—
	GED	645	—	—
Adults aged 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		725,423	79.0%	—
High school dropouts, 1994-95 school year		1,983	3.0%	9.2%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		8,207	59.6%	61.7%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education, 1995-1996 school year; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools		31,853	138.3	—
Children with limited English proficiency attending school, 1994-95 school year, rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools		2,430	10.8	—
Teens aged 16-19 not in school and not in labor force, three-year average, 1992-1994		—	6.0%	10.0%
Teens aged 16-19 not in school and not high school graduates, three-year average, 1992-1994		—	5.0%	9.0%
● Total funded enrollment in Head Start programs, 1996		3,278	—	—

▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

● New indicator

State Level Trend Data

Maine Teen Pregnancy

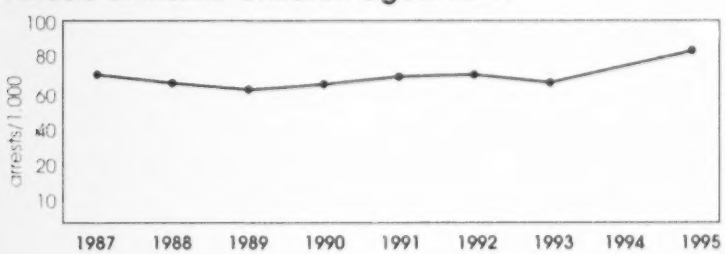


Pregnancies/ 1,000 10-17 year-old females	
1987	14.46
1988	15.83
1989	14.98
1990	14.60
1991	13.81
1992	11.46
1993	11.57
1994	10.59

Source: *Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics*

Teen pregnancy places both the young mother and her child at risk for a variety of medical, social, and economic problems. We focus on 10-17 year-olds because this is the population at greatest risk should a pregnancy occur. The rate of pregnancy among girls in this age group has been declining in Maine for several years.

Arrests of Maine Children aged 10-17

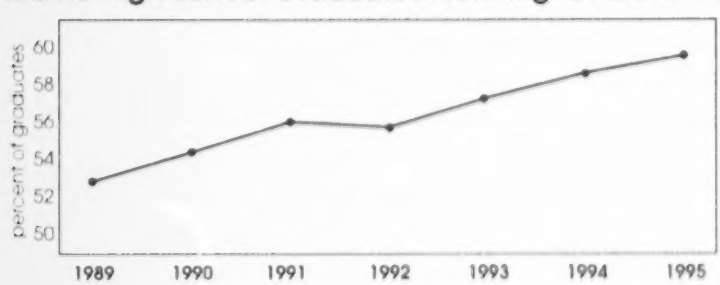


Arrests /1,000 10-17 year-olds	
1987	68.44
1988	66.63
1989	62.35
1990	64.24
1991	69.54
1992	69.56
1993	66.49
1994	74.62
1995	82.32

Source: *Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reporting Division*

Children and adolescents who are arrested have often committed previous minor infractions noted by parents, neighbors, or teachers. Arrests are made for a variety of causes ranging from homicide and robbery to vandalism and operating under the influence. The overall rate of arrests for Maine children and adolescents has increased in the past two years.

Maine High School Graduates Planning to Attend Post-Secondary Education

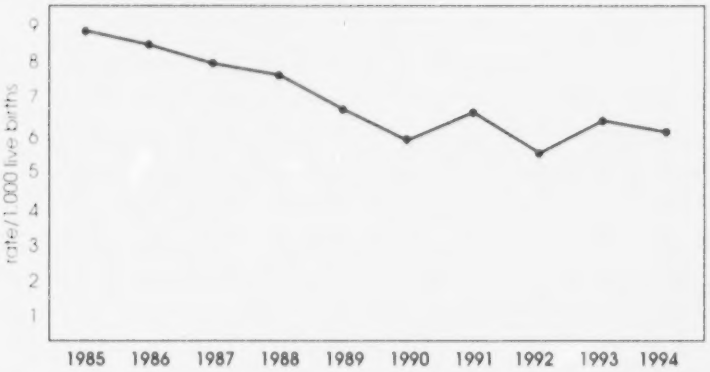


Percent Totals	
1989	52.90%
1990	54.70%
1991	56.00%
1992	55.90%
1993	57.30%
1994	58.43%
1995	59.40%

Source: *Maine Department of Education*

Educational attainment reflects self-esteem and motivation and relates positively to success in later life. An increasing proportion of Maine high school graduates plan to attend post-secondary eduation, whether college or technical school.

Maine Infant Mortality

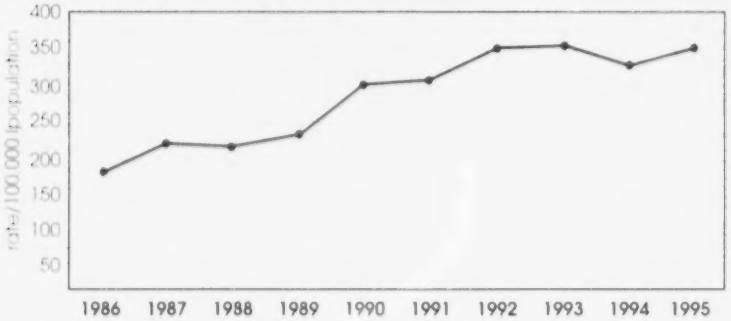


Death/ 1,000 live births	
1985	8.9
1986	8.7
1987	8.1
1988	7.9
1989	7.0
1990	5.9
1991	6.7
1992	5.6
1993	6.4
1994	6.1

Source: *Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics*

Infant mortality rates are a general indicator of the health and well-being of a population. Maine's infant mortality rate has been declining for many years. The state has one of the lowest infant mortality rates in the U.S.

Reported Domestic Assaults in Maine

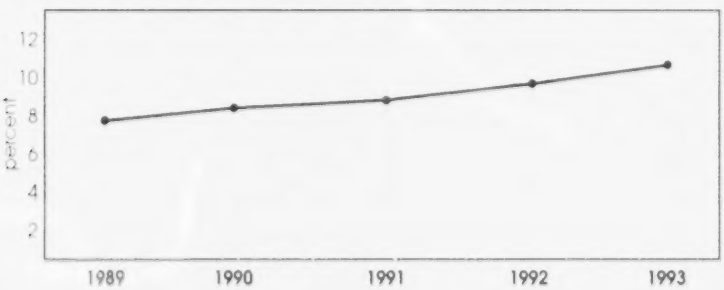


Assaults/ 100,000 population	
1986	178.1
1987	222.9
1988	219.0
1989	236.4
1990	301.1
1991	304.7
1992	355.2
1993	356.3
1994	331.1
1995	355.7

Source: *Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reporting Division*

While most of the victims of domestic violence are women, children may be the victim or the perpetrator of a domestic assault. They are also witness to violence and its effects. The rate of reported domestic assaults has increased in Maine; however, this may be due to changes in reporting as well as to changes in family behaviors.

Maine Children Without Health Insurance



5 Year Average		
1989	(1987-1991)	8.06%
1990	(1988-1992)	8.76%
1991	(1989-1993)	9.34%
1992	(1990-1994)	10.10%
1993	(1991-1995)	10.84%

Source: *US Census, Current Population Survey*

Children without health insurance are less likely to receive needed preventive health care. The Census Bureau asks questions about health insurance coverage of family members in its annual Current Population Survey. We use five-year averages to adjust for fluctuations due to the relatively small number of Maine households participating in the survey. It appears that the percent of Maine children lacking either public or private health insurance has been increasing in recent years.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY Profile

Androscoggin County is located in the inland heart of south-central Maine. Its twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn, on opposite banks of the Androscoggin River, form a commercial and travel center for a wide area in this section of the state, making the area second only to greater Portland in size and economic importance.

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		103,882	100.0%
Under 5 years		6,806	6.6%
5 to 9 years		7,709	7.4%
10 to 14 years		7,687	7.4%
15 to 19 years		6,886	6.6%
Total population, aged 0-19		29,088	28.0%
20 to 64 years		60,599	58.3%
65 years and over		14,195	13.7%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	28,699	98.2%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	242	0.8%
	American Indian	65	0.2%
	African American	207	0.7%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	17,036	100.0%
	Grades K-8	12,155	71.3%
	Grades 9-12	4,881	28.7%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	1,414	100.0%
	Grades K-8	1,039	73.5%
	Grades 9-12	375	26.5%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	240	100.0%
	Grades K-8	187	77.7%
	Grades 9-12	54	22.3%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		56,850	72.7%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		5,699	20.9%
Median household income, 1990		$26,979	
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		948	
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		2,286	

Who am I
Who do I want to be
or become

Where am I
Where am I going and
where do I want to be

What am I doing and
what do I want to do

Is there a place for me
in this world
Do I actually want to be here

Should I, could I do
something else
Do I dare, do I really want to

Does everybody ask
these questions
or is it just me

Jessica Huff
East Grand School

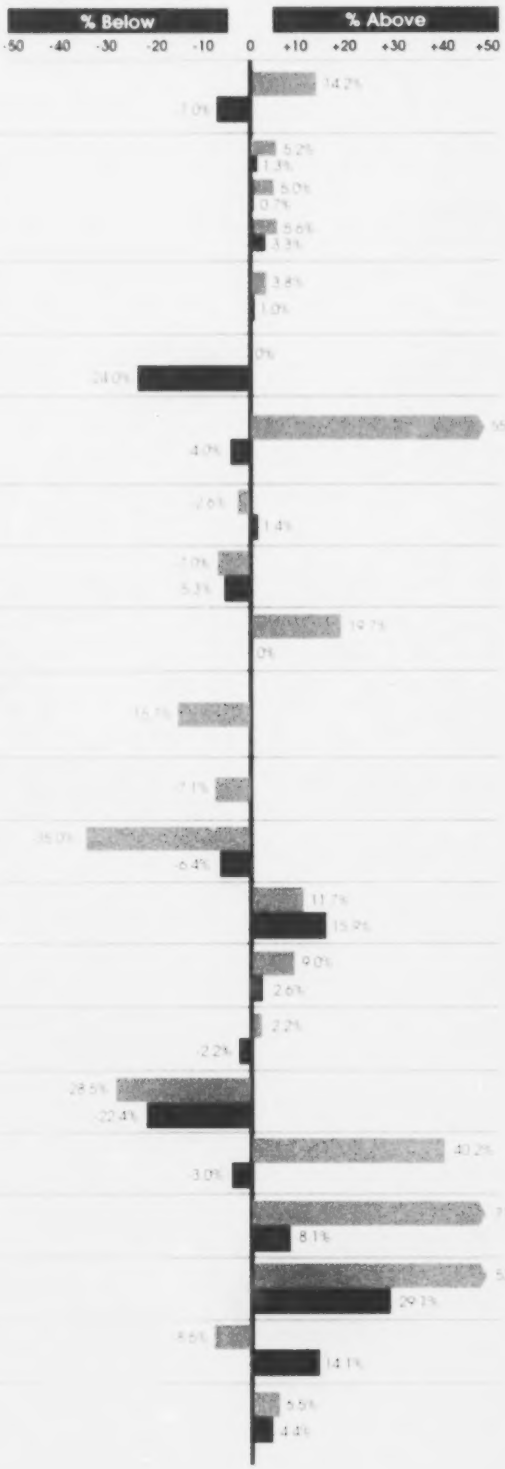
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		3,177	12.0%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	5,343	32.6%
	Free	4,158	25.4%
	Reduced price	1,185	7.2%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		7,782	29.4%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		3,290	5.7%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		105	14.5
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		1,061	86.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		65	5.3
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		10	7.3
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		42.9	1.47
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		23.3	0.8
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		129	4.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		5	2.5
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		28	7.6
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		4	6.0
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	0.5
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995		518	49.9
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995		1,748	146.0
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		249	4.6%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		543	54.5%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		2,753	147.3



▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY Profile

Aroostook County is rich in resources over and above its frontier-like spaces. Comprising more than 6,400 square miles of fields and forest, this northernmost Maine county abounds in over 2,000 lakes, streams, rivers and ponds. The annual Aroostook potato harvest of 1,000+ acres is important enough for schools to excuse children to help with the crop, a unique agricultural tradition still untouched by modern life.

B. FIELDING

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		81,920	100.0%
under 5 years		4,977	6.1%
5 to 9 years		5,631	6.9%
10 to 14 years		5,846	7.1%
15 to 19 years		5,916	7.2%
Total population, aged 0-19		22,370	27.3%
20 to 64 years		47,827	58.4%
65 years and over		11,723	14.3%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	21,932	96.9%
	Asian and Pacificislander	144	0.6%
	American Indian	315	1.4%
	African American	252	1.1%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	13,942	100.0%
	Grades K-8	9,607	68.9%
	Grades 9-12	4,335	31.1%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	22	100.0%
	Grades K-8	10	45.5%
	Grades 9-12	12	54.5%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	145	100.0%
	Grades K-8	120	82.4%
	Grades 9-12	26	17.6%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		46,558	72.1%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		5,081	22.7%
Median household income, 1990		$22,230	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		460	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		1,460	—

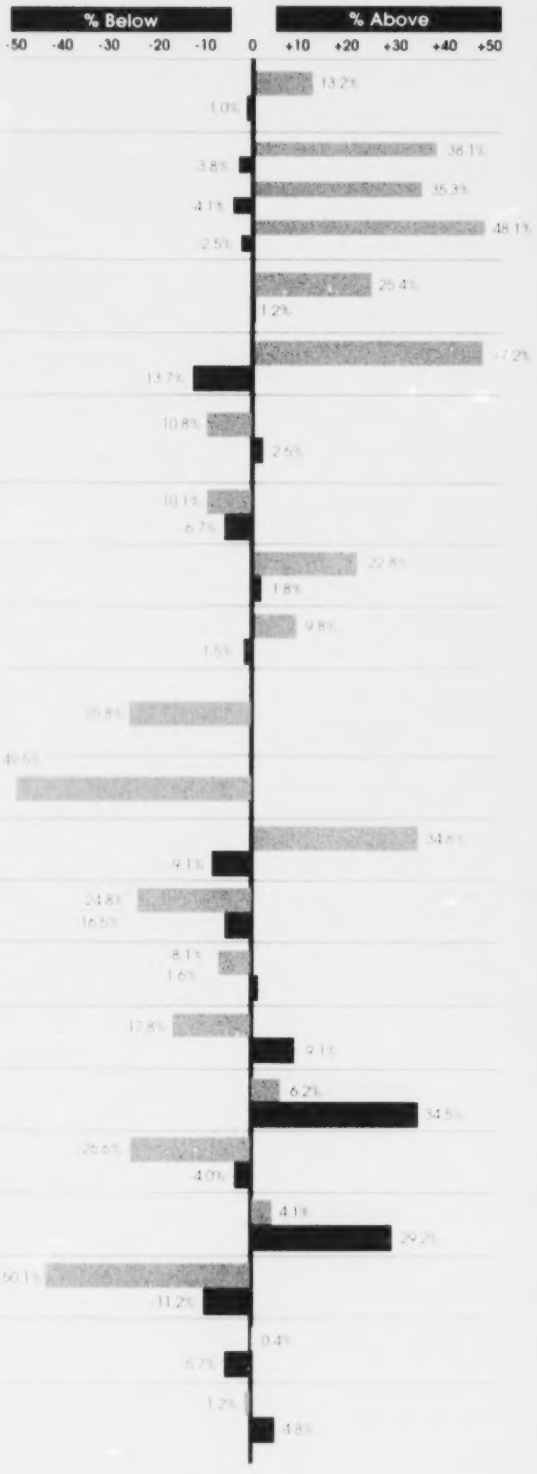
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		2,380	11.9%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	6,038	42.8%
	Free	4,609	32.7%
	Reduced price	1,429	10.1%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		7,107	35.5%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		3,920	10.1%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		50	8.3
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		706	79.9%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		62	7.0%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		7	6.7
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		29	1.3
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		9.7	0.43
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		202	10.1
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		3	1.7
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		20	6.4
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		3	4.8
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	0.8
Domestic assaults reported to police; rate per 100,000 population, 1995		214	26.1
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995		807	85.7
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		69	1.5%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		636	59.8%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		1,927	136.6



▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY Profile

Cumberland County shares in many of Maine's assets. Portland, with its more than 62,000 residents, Maine's largest city. Outdoor enthusiasts can enjoy sandy beaches and the ocean's rocky coast; or the inland Sebago Lake region's recreation areas and summer camps.

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		248,009	100.0%
Under 5 years		16,094	6.5%
5 to 9 years		17,189	6.9%
10 to 14 years		16,426	6.6%
15 to 19 years		14,484	5.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		64,193	25.9%
20 to 64 years		150,275	60.6%
65 years and over		33,541	13.5%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	61,880	97.4%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	995	1.6%
	American Indian	187	0.3%
	African American	482	0.8%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	41,197	100.0%
	Grades K-8	29,901	72.6%
	Grades 9-12	11,296	27.4%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	3,089	100.0%
	Grades K-8	1,970	63.8%
	Grades 9-12	1,119	36.2%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	269	100.0%
	Grades K-8	216	80.4%
	Grades 9-12	53	19.6%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		157,698	84.6%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		9,157	16.0%
Median household income, 1990		$32,286	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		1,607	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		5,342	—

Wishes

I wish for you, all the
courage you need

to get through
the hard times,

Intelligence to know what
Is beyond your doing,

And persistence and faith
within yourself
to get where
you want to go

Kristin Boyd
Teen Parent Services
Portland YWCA

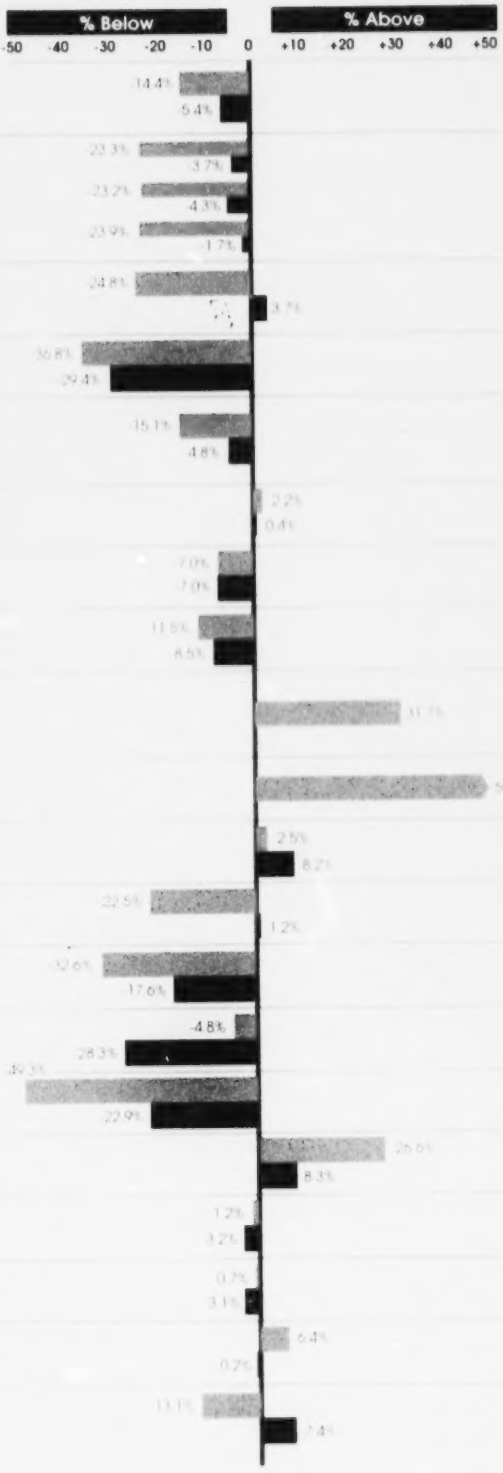
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996	5,265	9.0%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Total	9,087	23.8%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Free	7,095	18.6%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Reduced price	1,992	5.2%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996	12,465	21.3%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995	4,700	3.6%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	120	7.9
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994	2,769	90.8%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994	163	5.3%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994	18	5.4
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995	148	2.3
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	87.9	1.4
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996	450	7.7
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994	8	1.7
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	37	4.7
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	7	4.2
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	1	0.4
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995	1,117	45.0
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995	2,057	81.3
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year	330	3.0%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year	1,277	63.4%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools 1995-96 school year	5,356	120.2



▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

FRANKLIN COUNTY Profile

Franklin County is a land of mountains and lakes. Summer in this mostly rural county provides opportunities for boating and fishing; camping and hiking facilities are widespread. The Rangeley Lakes region offers year-round activities: skiing, summertime concerts, art and crafts exhibitions, logging festivals, town parks, and water sports.

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		29,645	100.0%
Under 5 years		1,779	6.0%
5 to 9 years		2,087	7.0%
10 to 14 years		2,259	7.6%
15 to 19 years		2,123	7.2%
Total population, aged 0-19		8,248	27.8%
20 to 64 years		17,523	59.1%
65 years and over		3,874	13.1%
Children aged 0-19 who are (1994 estimated)	White	8,654	99.2%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	32	0.4%
	American Indian	24	0.3%
	African American	12	0.1%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	5,457	100.0%
	Grades K-8	3,868	70.9%
	Grades 9-12	1,589	29.1%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	72	100.0%
	Grades K-8	5	6.9%
	Grades 9-12	67	93.1%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	139	100.0%
	Grades K-8	109	78.1%
	Grades 9-12	31	21.9%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		17,146	80.2%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,669	21.9%
Median household income, 1990		$24,432	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		160	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		644	—

A. STEINBERG

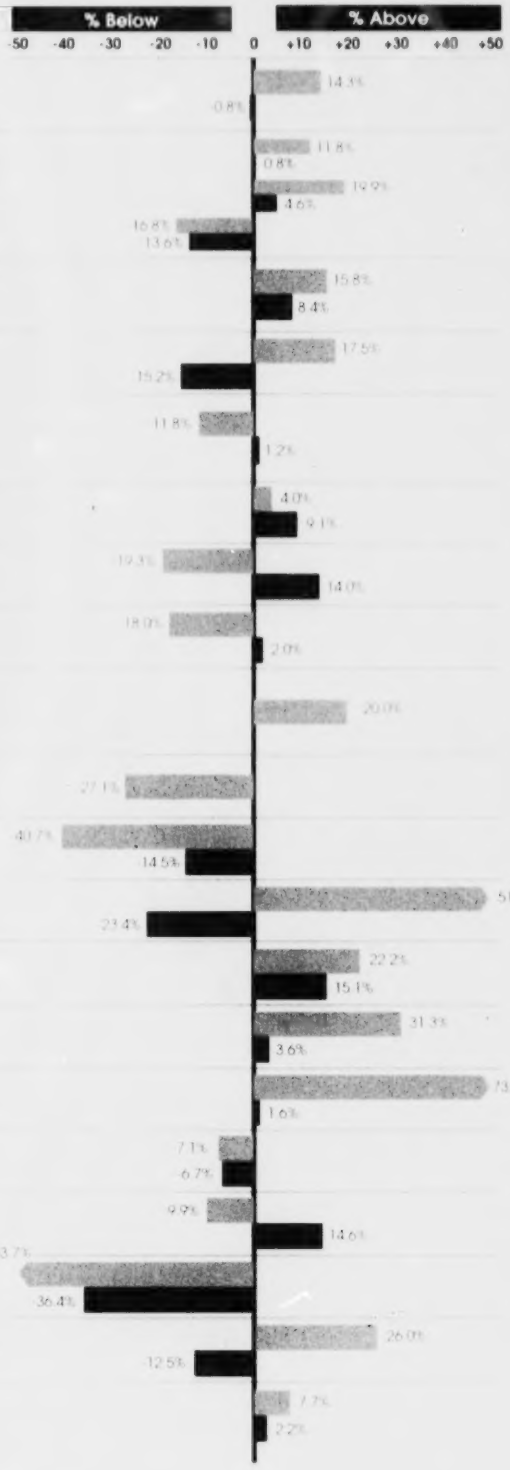
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		890	12.0%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	1,892	34.7%
	Free	1,581	29.0%
	Reduced price	311	5.7%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		2,433	32.8%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		990	6.7%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		19	8.2
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		304	92.4%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		15	4.6%
Infant mortality: rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	5.0
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		17.3	2.1
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		5.2	0.6
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		33	4.4
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	3.4
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		10	8.5
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	7.7
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	1.3
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995		98	33.1
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995		264	74.2
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		23	1.4%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		271	75.1%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		844	148.9



▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

HANCOCK COUNTY Profile

Hancock County is also referred to as Maine's Down East/Acadia region. The county encompasses the sprawling lakes region north of Ellsworth and reaches the most eastern extremity of the United States. Much of the area's natural beauty is preserved within Acadia National Park where the most strikingly beautiful sections of Maine's coastline exist.

The opportunities that teenagers have in small communities are very limited. When you are a teenager it is the hardest time of your life. You are stuck between a child and an adult. You are too little to go look for a job or hang out with adults and do things with them. But you're too old to hang out with the little kids and play the way that they play... There is sports for those who are into sports, there is an arcade for those people who like to hang on the streets. But if you don't play sports and you're not allowed to hang on the streets there is nothing you can do. It would be nice if the adults in the communities would get together and come up with some things that the teenagers could do. Like a club of some sort that the teenagers are interested in.

Rachel Cropley
Danforth, Maine

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		48,837	100.0%
Under 5 years		2,911	6.0%
5 to 9 years		3,436	7.0%
10 to 14 years		3,537	7.2%
15 to 19 years		2,930	6.0%
Total population, aged 0-19		12,814	26.2%
20 to 64 years		28,376	58.1%
65 years and over		7,647	15.7%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	12,445	98.8%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	60	0.5%
	American Indian	58	0.5%
	African American	31	0.2%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	8,433	100.0%
	Grades K-8	6,384	75.7%
	Grades 9-12	2,049	24.3%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	520	100.0%
	Grades K-8	95	18.3%
	Grades 9-12	425	81.7%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	145	100.0%
	Grades K-8	120	83.0%
	Grades 9-12	25	17.0%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		29,552	83.1%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,747	15.3%
Median household income, 1990		$25,247	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		268	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		707	—

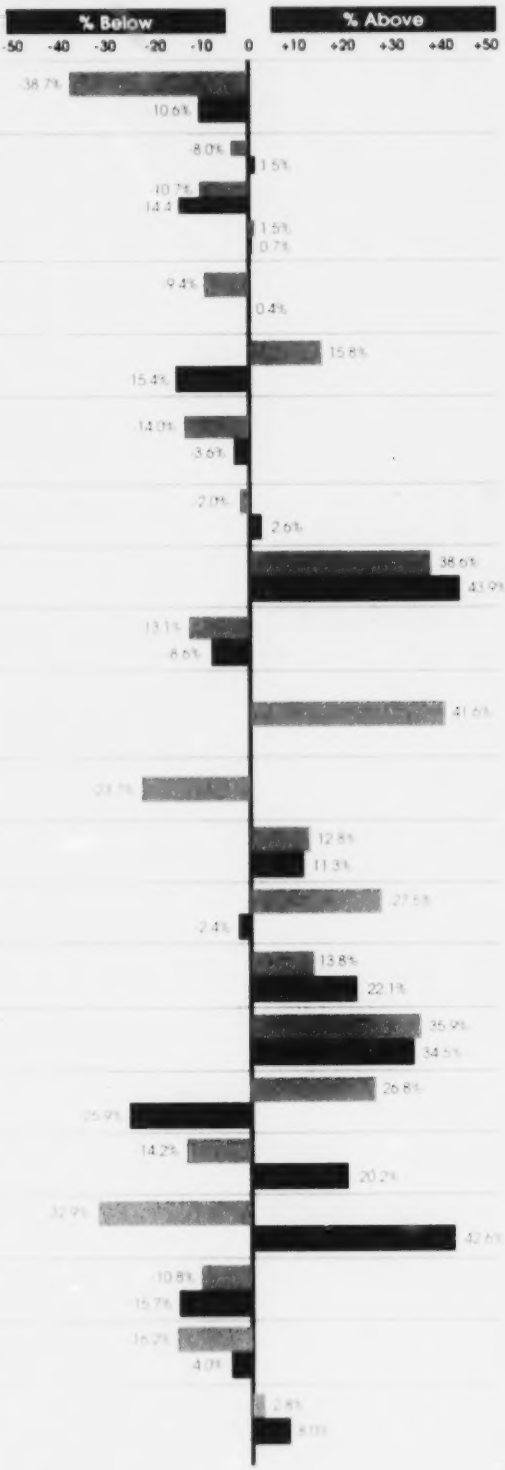
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(These indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		754	6.4%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	2,410	28.5%
	Free	1,823	21.6%
	Reduced price	587	6.9%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		3,003	25.6%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		1,740	6.6%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school: rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		24	8.0
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		461	87.1%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		42	7.9%
Infant mortality: rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		3	5.3
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs): full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		31.8	2.5
▲ General practice dentists: full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		8.4	.7
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody: rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		99	8.5
Child deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		3	2.8
Teen deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		12	7.9
Teen violent deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	7.9
Child suicides: rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	1.0
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995		149	30.5
Arrests of children aged 10-17, rate per 1,000 children, 1995		296	55.2
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		67	2.7%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		304	49.9%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education: rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		1,293	142.1



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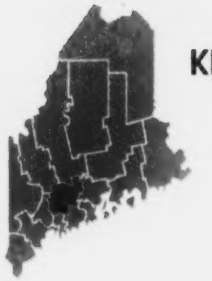


KENNEBEC COUNTY Profile

Kennebec County, where the capital city of Augusta spans both banks of the Kennebec River, offers community and cultural opportunities as well as a first-hand look at Maine's government in action. The three lake regions of the area — Winthrop, China, and Belgrade — offer fishing and hunting from early spring to late fall.

MIKE WOLOSON

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		117,262	100.0%
Under 5 years		7,102	6.1%
5 to 9 years		8,033	6.9%
10 to 14 years		8,741	7.5%
15 to 19 years		8,007	6.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		31,883	27.2%
20 to 64 years		69,026	58.9%
65 years and over		16,353	13.9%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	31,865	98.6%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	239	0.7%
	American Indian	110	0.3%
	African American	96	0.3%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	20,319	100.0%
	Grades K-8	15,068	74.2%
	Grades 9-12	5,251	25.8%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	1,545	100.0%
	Grades K-8	806	52.2%
	Grades 9-12	739	47.8%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	163	100.0%
	Grades K-8	135	82.8%
	Grades 9-12	28	17.2%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		68,347	78.9%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		5,046	17.2%
Median household income, 1990		$28,616	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		970	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		2,488	—

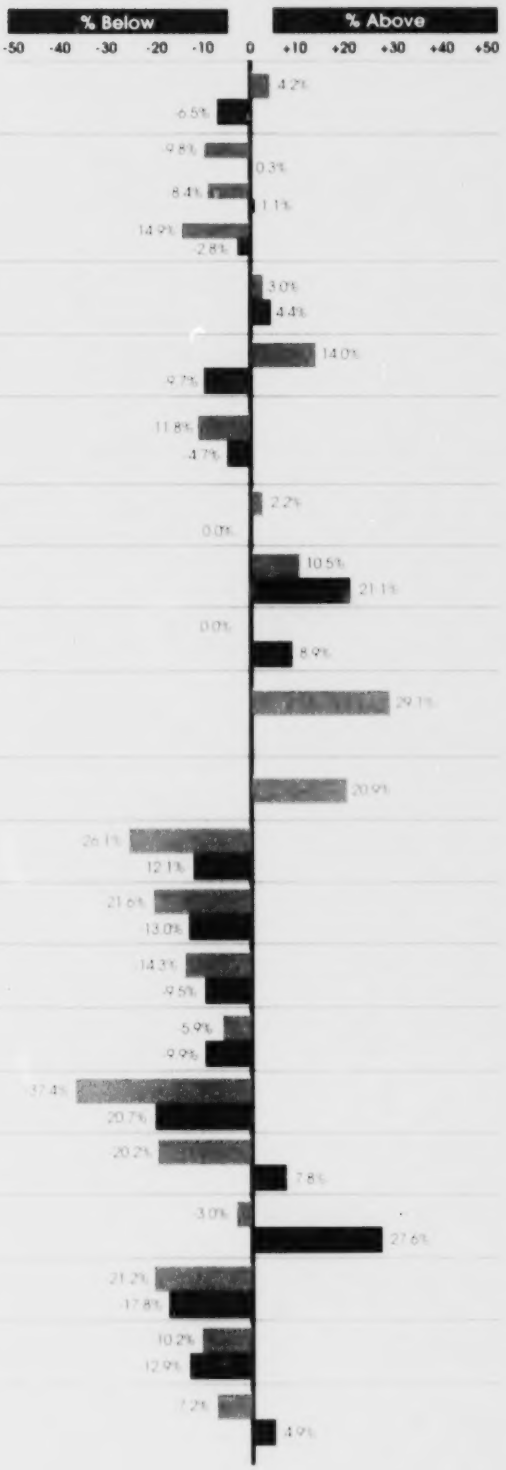
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		3,142	10.9%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	5,984	28.0%
	Free	4,737	22.1%
	Reduced price	1,247	5.8%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		8,372	29.1%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		3,930	6.5%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school: rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		68	8.2
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		1,180	90.8%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		82	6.3%
Infant mortality: rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		9	6.1
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs): full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		72	2.3
▲ General practice dentists, full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		33.2	1.0
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody: rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		159	5.5
Child deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		4	1.7
Teen deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		25	6.0
Teen violent deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		5	5.5
Child suicides: rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	0.5
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995		333	28.4
Arrests of children aged 10-17: rate per 1,000 children, 1995		1,085	79.9
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		140	2.4%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		757	53.5%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education: rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		2,825	128.3



▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

KNOX COUNTY Profile

Knox County is one of Maine's most picturesque areas. It offers glimpses of lobster harvesters at work among the many islands of western Penobscot Bay. Fishing and boatbuilding characterize Maine seacoast life in Knox County, as do the boating races that occur throughout the summer.

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		37,074	100.0%
Under 5 years		2,142	5.8%
5 to 9 years		2,601	7.0%
10 to 14 years		2,687	7.2%
15 to 19 years		2,344	6.3%
Total population, aged 0-19		9,774	26.4%
20 to 64 years		20,780	56.1%
65 years and over		6,520	17.6%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	9,410	99.0%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	38	0.4%
	American Indian	39	0.4%
	African American	16	0.2%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	5,882	100.0%
	Grades K-8	4,499	76.5%
	Grades 9-12	1,383	23.5%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	147	100.0%
	Grades K-8	126	85.7%
	Grades 9-12	21	14.3%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	48	100.0%
	Grades K-8	35	72.9%
	Grades 9-12	13	27.1%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		22,017	80.1%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,839	20.7%
Median household income, 1990		$25,405	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		222	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		618	—

STEVE LINDSAY

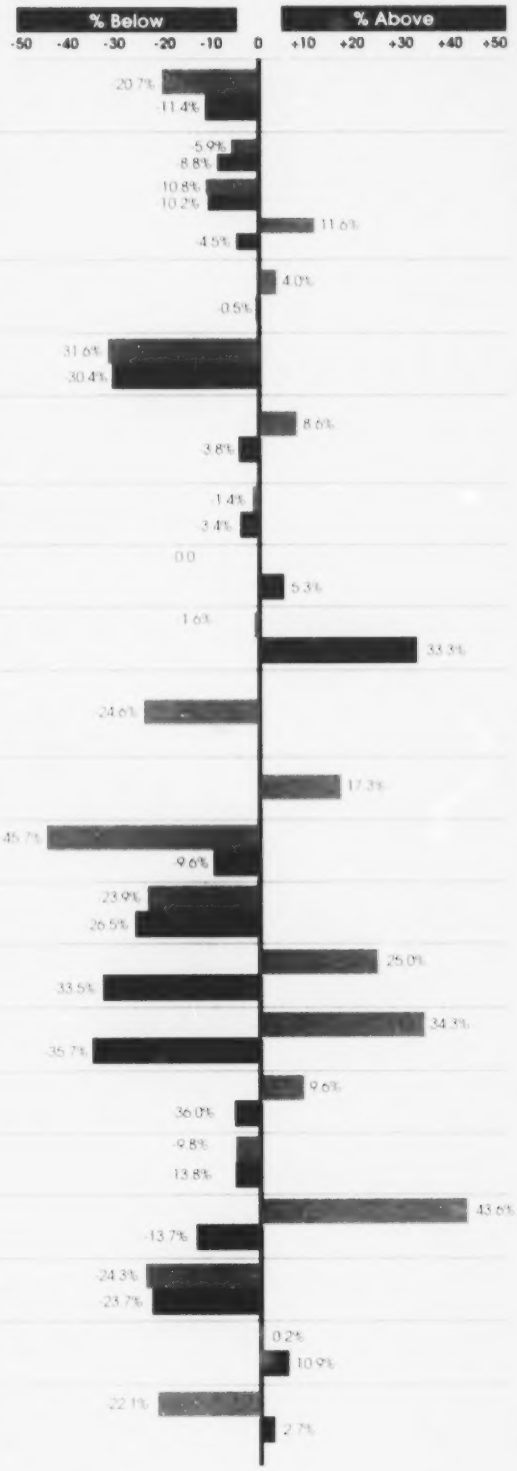
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996	737	8.3%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Total	1,642	29.2%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Free	1,212	21.5%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Reduced price	430	7.6%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996	2,604	29.4%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995	820	3.9%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	24	10.1
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994	338	87.6%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994	22	5.7%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994	3	6.0
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995	12.9	1.3
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	9.9	1.0
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996	36	4.1
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994	1	1.7
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	10	8.7
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	2	7.8
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	0	0.8
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995	119	32.1
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995	485	118.2
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year	32	2.3%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year	188	59.7%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year	655	107.8



▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

LINCOLN COUNTY Profile

Lincoln County leads us into the mid coast region of Maine, via coastal Route One from the south. The villages and towns along this road offer views of Maine's coastline, as well as opportunities for enjoying agricultural, art, county, and cultural events throughout the year.

Lobstering

The thick fog blankets
Boothbay Harbor.
With the nasty smell of bait and
a full tank of gas
I head out to Squirrel, stalking the
ferry in my skiff.
The water is smooth as glass.
The fog lifts quickly and I
bypass the ferry.
I round the point heading into
the cove
At Squirrel Island.

I putt-putt alongside one of my
buoys and begin the task.
The trap gets closer and closer
until suddenly it's in the boat.
Flapping of the lobsters' tails
delights me.
Measuring and banding begin.
At the end of the day I head back
in to the harbor
Joining the parade of tour boats
With a nasty smell of bait,
half a tank of gas,
And five keepers.

Jonathan Tindal
Center for Teaching and Learning
Edgecomb

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		31,023	100.0%
Under 5 years		1,788	5.8%
5 to 9 years		2,131	6.9%
10 to 14 years		2,266	7.3%
15 to 19 years		2,154	6.9%
Total population, aged 0-19		8,339	26.9%
20 to 64 years		17,279	55.7%
65 years and over		5,405	17.4%
Children aged 0-19 who are, (1994 estimated)	White	8,091	99.0%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	19	0.2%
	American Indian	49	0.6%
	African American	10	0.1%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	5,118	100.0%
	Grades K-8	3,794	74.1%
	Grades 9-12	1,324	25.9%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	602	100.0%
	Grades K-8	127	21.1%
	Grades 9-12	475	78.9%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	87	100.0%
	Grades K-8	75	86.2%
	Grades 9-12	12	13.8%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		18,357	80.8%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,010	13.2%
Median household income, 1990		$28,373	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		156	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		464	—

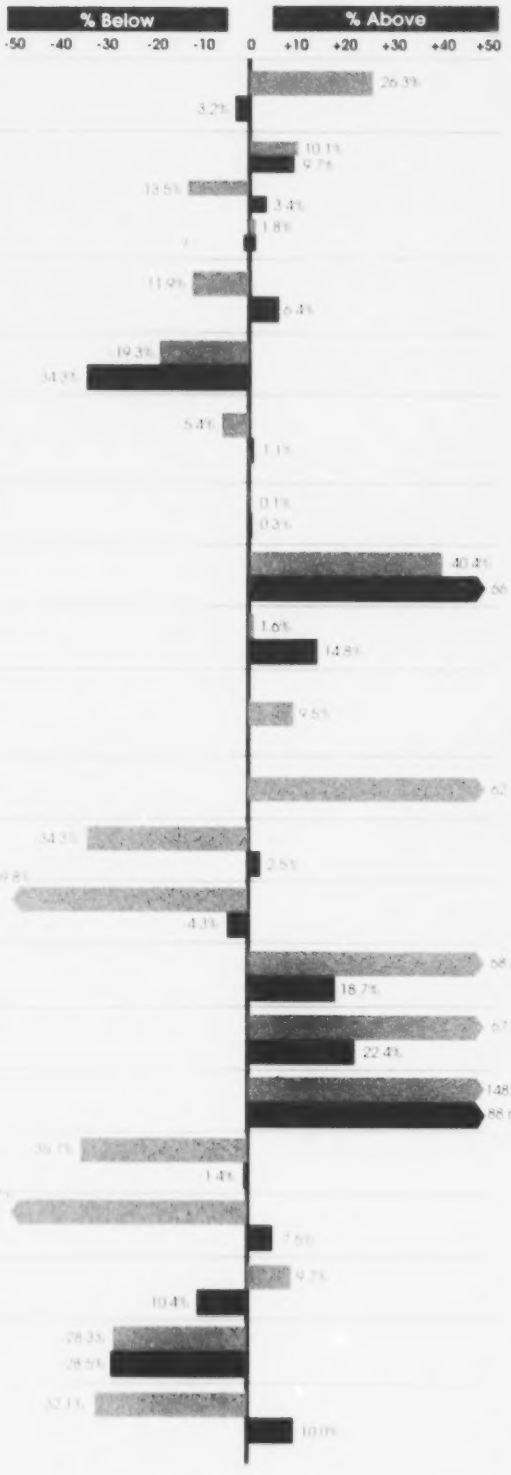
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(These indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		582	7.7%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch: 1995-96 school year	Total	1,559	27.9%
	Free	1,169	20.9%
	Reduced price	390	7.0%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		1,875	24.9%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		770	4.6%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		18	8.8
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		279	88.9%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		25	8.0%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	6.2
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		16	1.9
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		11.7	1.4
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		37	4.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		0	0.7
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		12	11.7
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	9.8
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	1.9
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995		71	22.9
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995		140	38.9
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		61	3.3%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		222	42.7%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		1,061	182.7



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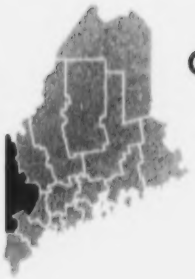


OXFORD COUNTY Profile

Oxford County is home to one of the world's largest paper companies and producers of book paper. Its busy factories, however, are a contrast for the county's dramatic rolling hills and mountains.

LEIGH IVANA KELLY

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		53,031	100.0%
Under 5 years		3,242	6.1%
5 to 9 years		3,867	7.3%
10 to 14 years		4,006	7.6%
15 to 19 years		3,773	7.1%
Total population, aged 0-19		14,888	28.1%
20 to 64 years		29,825	56.2%
65 years and over		8,318	15.7%
Children aged 0-19 who are (1994 estimated)	White	14,532	99.1%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	59	0.4%
	American Indian	35	0.2%
	African American	34	0.2%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	10,172	100.0%
	Grades K-8	7,350	72.3%
	Grades 9-12	2,822	27.7%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	1,222	100.0%
	Grades K-8	299	24.5%
	Grades 9-12	923	75.5%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	225	100.0%
	Grades K-8	178	79.3%
	Grades 9-12	47	20.7%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		29,516	76.3%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		2,924	21.0%
Median household income, 1990		$24,535	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		424	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		1,157	—

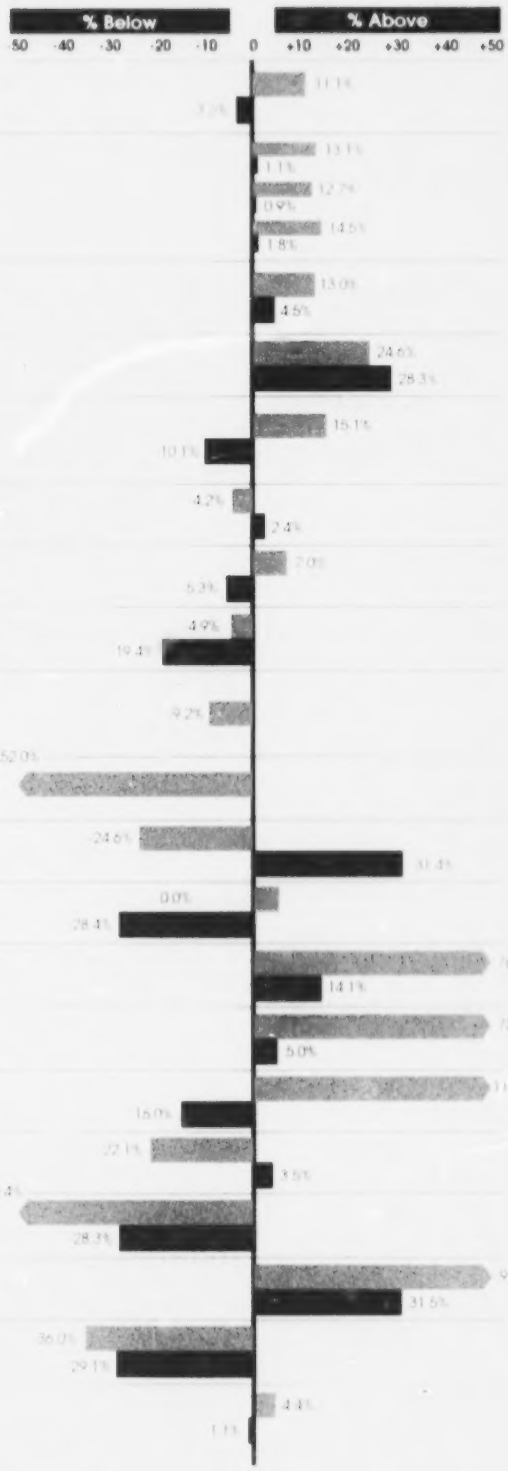
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

Please see each indicator for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		1,569	11.7%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	3,807	35.1%
	Free	2,956	27.2%
	Reduced price	851	7.8%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		4,301	32.0%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		1,820	7.1%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		39	10.7
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		491	85.1%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		35	6.1%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		4	5.8
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		23.6	1.6
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		6.1	0.41
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		76	5.7
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	2.2
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		2.	12.3
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		4	10.1
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	1.6
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995		147	27.7
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995		243	38.3
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		191	5.8%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		340	38.1%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		1,677	144.3



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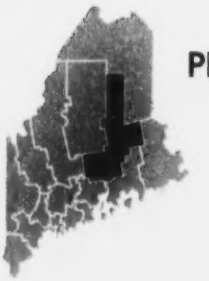


PENOBSCOT COUNTY Profile

Penobscot County encompasses a huge section of the state, sprawling from central to northern Maine. The Bangor area is the commercial, financial and cultural center for the northern and eastern portions of Maine. Residents of this county consider it to be a four-season paradise, with hundreds of miles of snowmobile and Nordic ski trails and summer sports such as boating, swimming, and whitewater rafting.

A. STEINBERG

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		146,501	100.0%
Under 5 years		8,551	5.8%
5 to 9 years		9,665	6.6%
10 to 14 years		10,173	6.9%
15 to 19 years		11,368	7.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		39,757	27.1%
20 to 64 years		88,689	60.5%
65 years and over		18,055	12.3%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	39,712	97.7%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	320	0.8%
	American Indian	453	1.1%
	African American	171	0.4%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	25,201	100.0%
	Grades K-8	17,667	70.1%
	Grades 9-12	7,534	29.9%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	1,078	100.0%
	Grades K-8	406	37.7%
	Grades 9-12	672	62.3%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	375	100.0%
	Grades K-8	325	86.5%
	Grades 9-12	51	13.5%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		89,100	80.3%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		8,934	25.0%
Median household income, 1990		$26,631	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		922	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		2,901	—

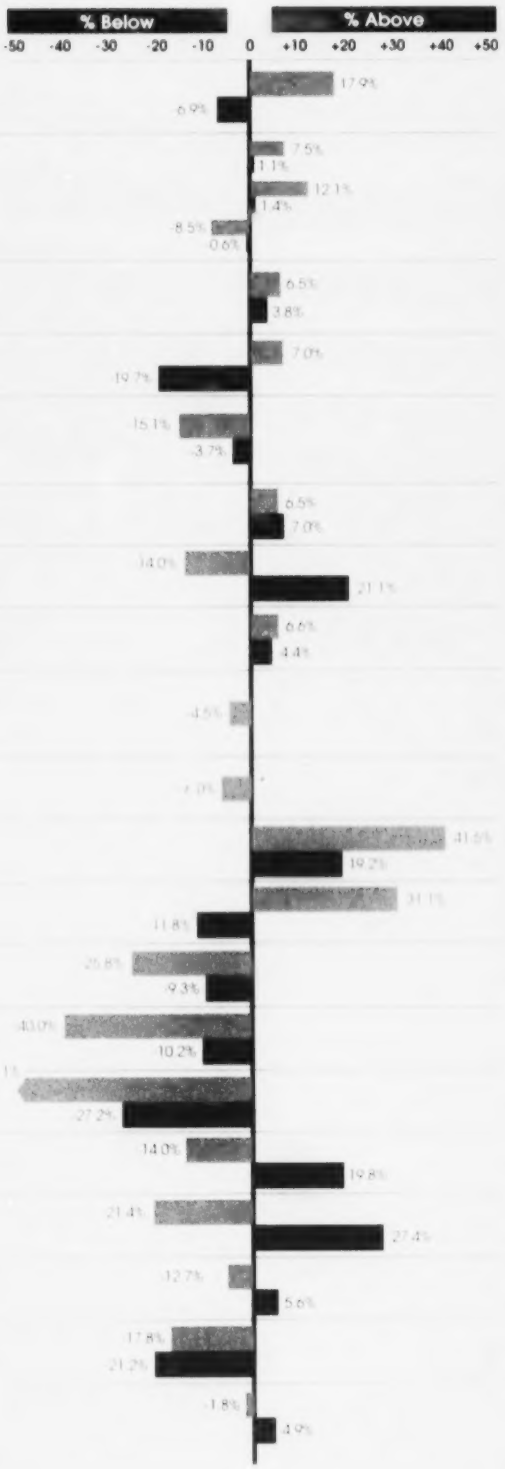
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996	4,378	12.4%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Total	8,242	33.3%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Free	6,694	27.1%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Reduced price	1,548	6.3%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996	10,657	30.1%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995	4,540	6.1%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	84	7.9
• Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994	1,520	94.6%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994	79	4.9%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994	11	6.5
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995	66.4	1.67
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	32.2	0.8
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996	375	10.6
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994	8	2.9
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	31	5.2
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	4	3.5
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	1	0.4
Domestic assaults reported to police; rate per 100,000 population, 1995	448	30.6
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995	1,110	64.7
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year	244	2.6%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year	1,336	49.0%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year	3,619	135.8



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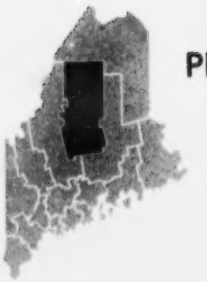


PISCATAQUIS COUNTY Profile

Piscataquis County contains Moosehead Lake, the single largest body of fresh water lying totally within any northeastern state. Overlooking Moosehead, Mount Katahdin rises one mile high within Baxter State Park, a preserve of more than 200,000 OF acres of Maine's most dramatic natural territory.

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		18,549	100.0%
Under 5 years		970	5.2%
5 to 9 years		1,208	6.5%
10 to 14 years		1,441	7.8%
15 to 19 years		1,450	7.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		5,069	27.3%
20 to 64 years		10,330	55.7%
65 years and over		3,150	17.0%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	5,064	98.8%
	Asian and Pacific	28	0.5%
	American Indian	21	0.4%
	African American	15	0.3%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	3,350	100.0%
	Grades K-8	2,542	75.9%
	Grades 9-12	808	24.1%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	464	100.0%
	Grades K-8	8	1.7%
	Grades 9-12	456	98.3%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	48	100.0%
	Grades K-8	30	62.1%
	Grades 9-12	18	37.9%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		10,123	74.8%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,192	24.2%
Median household income, 1990		$22,132	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		92	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		313	—

Heart of Sand

I sit with you.
Hours- two, long.
Listening.
Hard.
Feeling
how your mind works
and knowing
I speak –
you
don't hear me.
Too busy talking
To hear, her.
Over,
over.
No notice of my existence.
My fragile heart
crumbles
to sand.

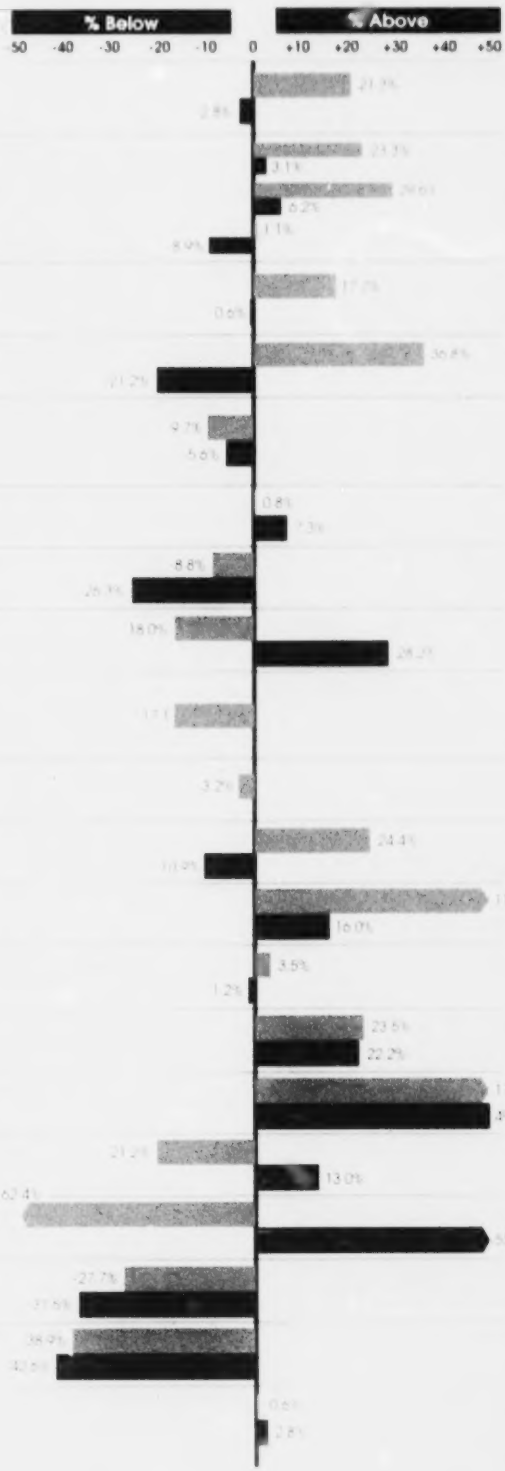
Rachel Ann Schlein
Arrowsic

Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		574	12.7%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	1,448	38.2%
	Free	1,186	31.3%
	Reduced price	262	6.9%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		1,502	33.3%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		670	7.8%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		12	8.4
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		155	89.6%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		9	5.2%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	5.0
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		7.3	1.4
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		4.2	0.8
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		42	9.3
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	4.9
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		5	7.2
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	7.2
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	2.1
Domestic assaults reported to police; rate per 100,000 population, 1995		52	28.0
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995		72	30.9
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		27	2.2%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		160	36.4%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		537	139.1



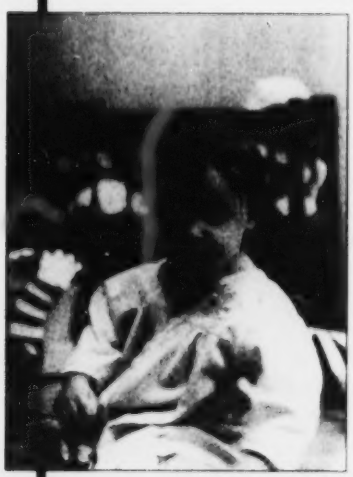
▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY Profile

Sagadahoc County is characterized by its fishing and shipbuilding history. Home to one of Maine's largest industries, this county produces ships and vessels for the US Navy and Merchant Marine. Sagadahoc County also contains two of the most popular sandy beaches in Maine, including a mile-long stretch of sand and six-acre saltwater lagoon.

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		33,870	100.0%
Under 5 years		2,387	7.0%
5 to 9 years		2,673	7.9%
10 to 14 years		2,542	7.5%
15 to 19 years		2,215	6.5%
Total population, aged 0-19		9,817	29.0%
20 to 64 years		20,292	59.9%
65 years and over		3,761	11.1%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994	White	9,328	97.6%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	100	1.0%
	American Indian	18	0.2%
	African American	111	1.2%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	6,632	100.0%
	Grades K-8	4,753	71.7%
	Grades 9-12	1,879	28.3%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	255	100.0%
	Grades K-8	28	11.0%
	Grades 9-12	227	89.0%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	125	100.0%
	Grades K-8	98	78.7%
	Grades 9-12	27	21.3%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		19,801	80.4%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,140	12.7%
Median household income, 1990		$31,948	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		262	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		685	—



LORI GRAMLICH

Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996	622	6.9%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Total	1,286	22.3%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Free	876	15.2%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Reduced price	410	7.1%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996	1,822	20.3%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995	650	4.1%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	20	8.5
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994	372	88.6%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994	25	6.0%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994	3	6.6
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995	19.1	1.9
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	6.8	0.7
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996	29	3.2
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994	2	2.2
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	1	9.9
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	2	8.1
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	0	0.4
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995	104	30.7
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995	394	100.7
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year	66	3.5%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year	221	47.4%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year	1,162	165.7

▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

SOMERSET COUNTY Profile

Somerset County includes some of Maine's most rugged mountains, waterways and wilderness areas. Acres and acres of unspoiled wilderness offer opportunities for boating, swimming, mountain climbing, fishing and hunting. Access to wilderness areas is possible over hundreds of miles of woods roads built and maintained by area paper companies.

> The thing that I think needs improvement is the way we handle racial disagreements. We should have stricter penalties for shootings. The children who witness these things in projects or anywhere else will only grow up to think behavior like that is OK.
>
> **Beth Ryder Kenna**
> 5th Grade
> Presumpscot School
> Portland

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		51,219	100.0%
Under 5 years		3,162	6.2%
5 to 9 years		3,665	7.2%
10 to 14 years		4,001	7.8%
15 to 19 years		3,911	7.6%
Total population, aged 0-19		14,739	28.8%
20 to 64 years		29,535	57.7%
65 years and over		6,945	13.6%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	14,754	99.0%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	51	0.3%
	American Indian	62	0.4%
	African American	36	0.2%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	9,120	100.0%
	Grades K-8	6,454	70.8%
	Grades 9-12	2,666	29.2%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	696	100.0%
	Grades K-8	144	20.7%
	Grades 9-12	552	79.3%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	161	100.0%
	Grades K-8	137	84.8%
	Grades 9-12	25	15.2%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		25,934	71.7%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		3,244	23.7%
Median household income, 1990		$22,829	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		396	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		995	—

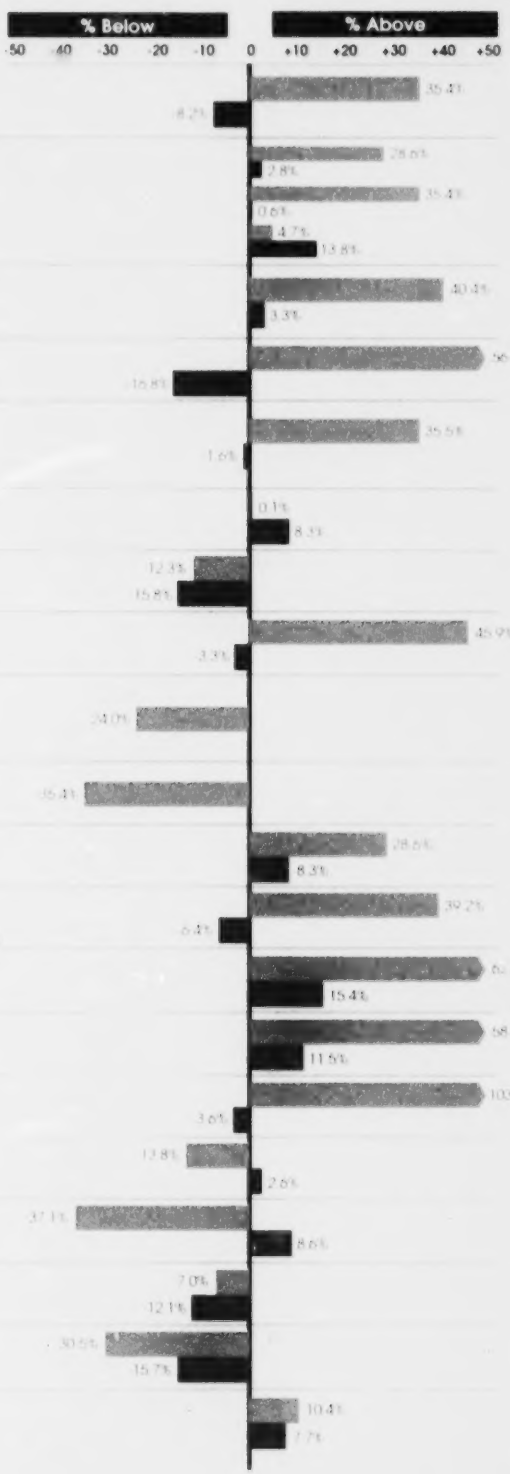
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book)

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		1,874	14.2%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	3,866	39.9%
	Free	3,171	32.7%
	Reduced price	695	7.2%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		5,236	39.7%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		2,290	8.9%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		48	12.6
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		547	88.9%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		31	5.0%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		6	8.9
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		19.6	1.3
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		8.2	0.6
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		127	9.6
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		3	3.1
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		22	11.3
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		4	9.3
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	1.5
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995		157	30.7
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995		329	51.8
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		91	2.8%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		383	41.4%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		1,523	152.7



▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

WALDO COUNTY Profile

Waldo County, tucked into the northern end of Penobscot Bay, is rich in shipbuilding and agricultural history. Most recently, Waldo County has become home to artists, writers, craftspeople, and small-business entrepreneurs, as well as to unique cultural and back-to-the-land communities.

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		35,002	100.0%
Under 5 years		2,273	6.5%
5 to 9 years		2,490	7.1%
10 to 14 years		2,742	7.8%
15 to 19 years		2,612	7.5%
Total population, aged 0-19		10,117	28.9%
20 to 64 years		20,014	57.2%
65 years and over		4,871	13.9%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	9,942	99.1%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	35	0.3%
	American Indian	38	0.4%
	African American	15	0.1%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	5,813	100.0%
	Grades K-8	4,436	76.3%
	Grades 9-12	1,377	23.7%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	29	100.0%
	Grades K-8	29	100.0%
	Grades 9-12	0	0.0%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	133	100.0%
	Grades K-8	110	82.7%
	Grades 9-12	23	17.3%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		18,661	77.5%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		2,122	23.7%
Median household income, 1990		$23,148	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		208	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		578	—

S. CORNFORTH

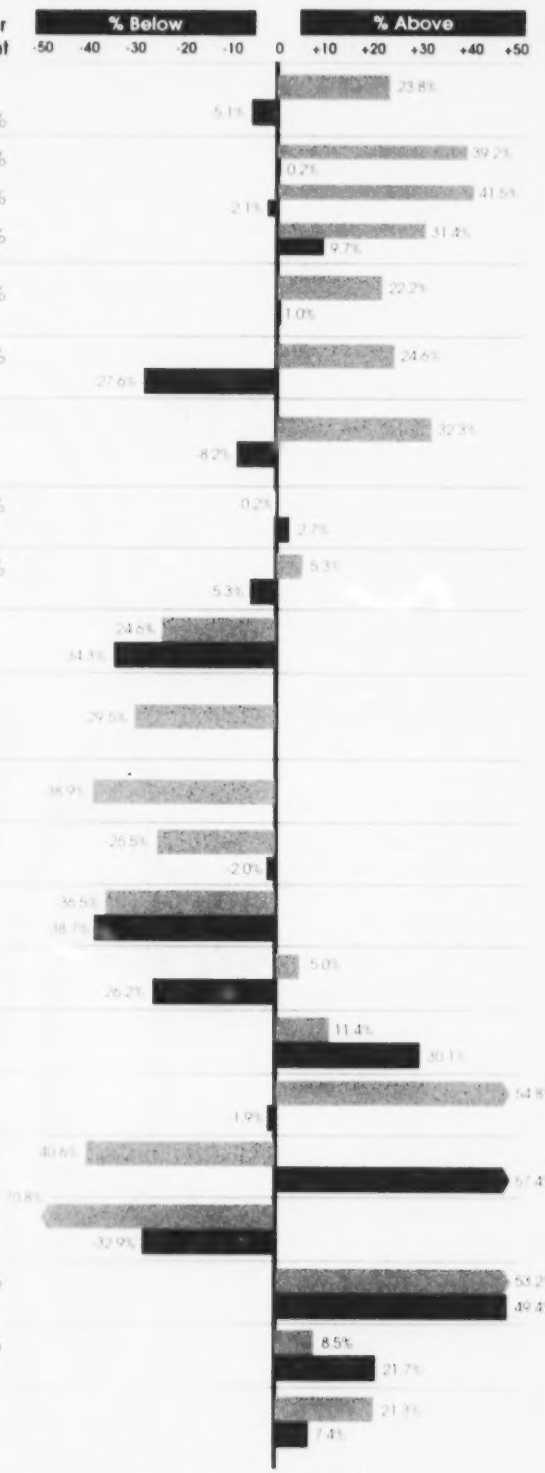
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparative data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		1,187	13.0%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	2,510	43.2%
	Free	1,987	34.2%
	Reduced price	523	9.0%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		3,158	34.6%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		1,260	7.1%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		30	12.3
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		353	88.7%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		24	6.0%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	4.6
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		12.5	1.2
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		5.3	0.5
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		51	5.6
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	1.4
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		9	7.3
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		2	6.5
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		1	1.2
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995		74	21.1
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995		105	24.0
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		65	4.6%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		170	64.6%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year		1,002	167.7



▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

WASHINGTON COUNTY Profile

Washington County, or "Sunrise County", is the easternmost region of Maine and of the United States. Its residents are the first Americans to greet the sun each morning as it rises in the east. The county includes over 2,500 miles of some of the wildest land in Maine. Approximately 200,000 acres of Washington County's open land produces 70 percent of the nation's wild blueberry crop.

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		35,883	100.0%
Under 5 years		2,115	5.9%
5 to 9 years		2,379	6.6%
10 to 14 years		2,719	7.6%
15 to 19 years		2,682	7.5%
Total population, aged 0-19		9,895	27.6%
20 to 64 years		19,921	55.5%
65 years and over		6,067	16.9%
Children aged 0-19 who are:	White	9,188	93.3%
(1994 estimated)	Asian and Pacific Islander	24	0.2%
	American Indian	605	6.1%
	African American	30	0.3%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	6,057	100.0%
	Grades K-8	4,435	73.2%
	Grades 9-12	1,622	26.8%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	338	100.0%
	Grades K-8	0	0.0%
	Grades 9-12	338	100.0%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	82	100.0%
	Grades K-8	68	82.3%
	Grades 9-12	15	17.7%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		19,228	73.2%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		2,840	31.3%
Median household income, 1990		$19,993	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		196	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		558	—

A. STEINBERG

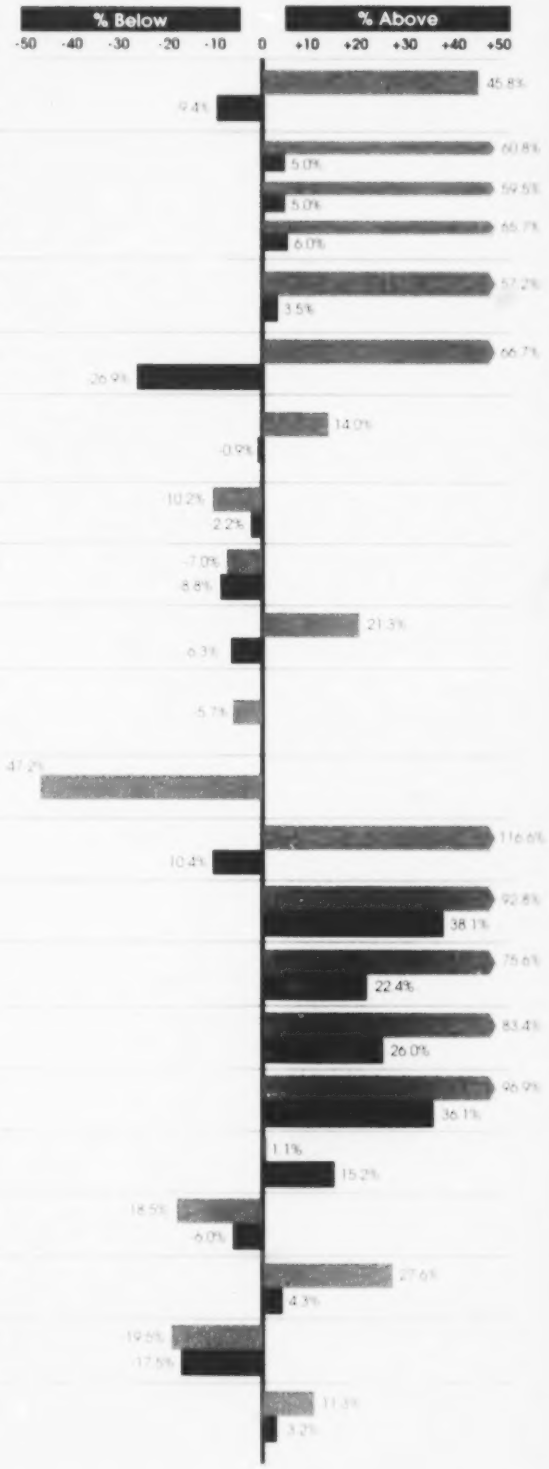
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996	1,359	15.3%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Total	3,025	49.9%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Free	2,337	38.5%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Reduced price	688	11.3%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996	3,949	44.5%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995	1,570	9.5%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school: rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	27	10.6
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994	344	79.8%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994	23	5.3%
Infant mortality: rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994	3	7.4
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs): full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995	16.3	1.7
▲ General practice dentists: full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	4.5	0.5
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody: rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996	144	16.2
Child deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994	3	4.3
Teen deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	16	12.2
Teen violent deaths: rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	3	10.7
Child suicides: rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	1	1.5
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995	129	36.0
Arrests of children aged 10-17: rate per 1,000 children, 1995	294	67.1
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year	81	3.9%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year	268	47.9%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education: rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year	997	153.9



▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

YORK COUNTY Profile

York County is often referred to as "Maine's southern gateway." Extending from the New Hampshire border north to Old Orchard Beach, York County offers recreational, cultural and commercial opportunities. Residents and visitors enjoy long, beautiful stretches of white sandy beaches lining this section of the Maine coast.

> Drugs and alcohol affect teenagers today as we grow up in Maine.... People who sell drugs are willing to sell to any child of any age because they think it's cool. I look at my friends who think it's cool and it scares me. It seems to be the number one topic in any of their conversations. But when I look at my younger brother who is in the seventh grade and think how drugs will affect his life, I would like to see him in a better environment than I ever had. Peer pressure is a big factor that involves drugs and alcohol, especially in a small town or school.... You're not cool unless you do drugs or drink and party every weekend. Where does it get you in life....
>
> **Anonymous**

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		168,573	100.0%
Under 5 years		11,460	6.8%
5 to 9 years		12,429	7.4%
10 to 14 years		12,529	7.4%
15 to 19 years		11,276	6.7%
Total population, aged 0-19		47,694	28.3%
20 to 64 years		98,329	58.3%
65 years and over		22,550	13.4%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	45,813	98.2%
	Asian and Pacific Islander	525	1.1%
	American Indian	104	0.2%
	African American	220	0.5%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	29,840	100.0%
	Grades K-8	23,041	77.2%
	Grades 9-12	6,799	22.8%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	2,408	100.0%
	Grades K-8	1,318	54.7%
	Grades 9-12	1,090	45.3%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	437	100.0%
	Grades K-8	342	78.1%
	Grades 9-12	96	21.9%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		96,545	79.5%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		4,541	10.5%
Median household income, 1990		$32,432	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		1,048	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		3,053	—

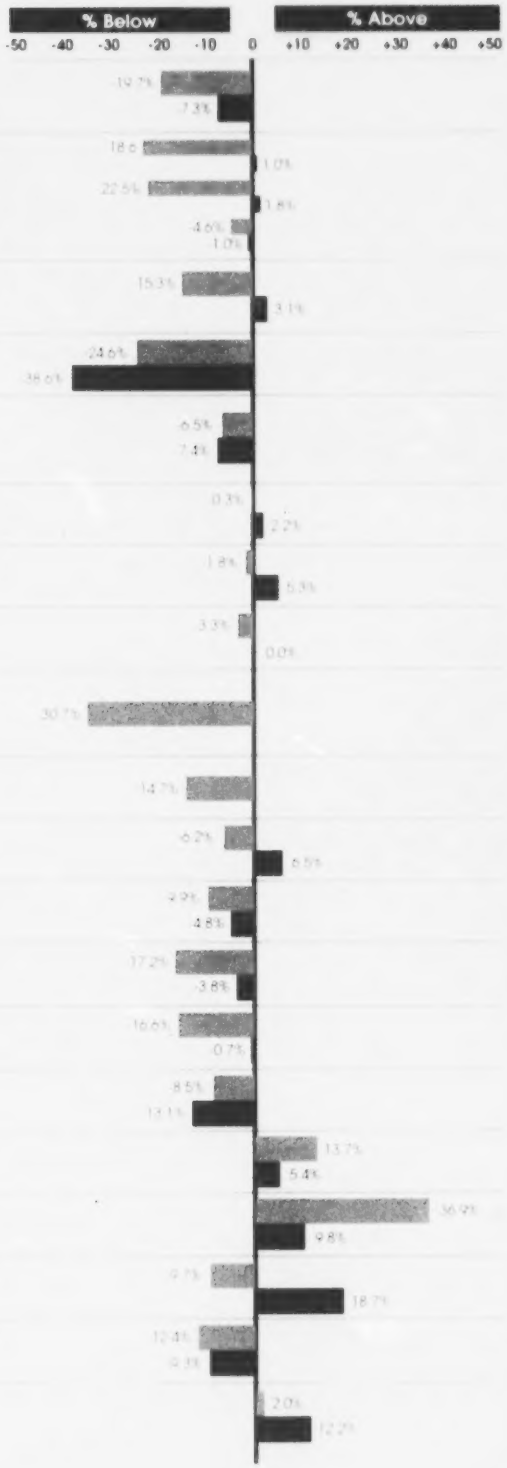
Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Above or Below Statewide Average

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995-96 Data Book.)

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996	3,661	8.4%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Total	7,602	25.3%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Free	5,636	18.7%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year — Reduced price	1,966	6.5%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996	10,404	24.0%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995	3,810	4.3%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	97	8.7
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994	1,911	88.6%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994	121	5.6%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994	14	5.9
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995	57.8	1.2
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994	35	0.7
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996	305	7.0
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994	7	2.0
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993	32	5.8
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	5	4.9
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994	2	0.7
Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995	682	40.5
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995	2,197	112.7
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year	247	2.7%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year	1,131	52.2%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-96 school year	4,612	141.1



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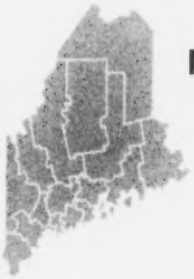


MAINE STATE Profile

ANGELA CLEGG

General Information

		Number	Percent
Total Population, 1994 estimated		1,240,280	100.0%
Under 5 years		77,759	6.3%
5 to 9 years		87,193	7.0%
10 to 14 years		89,602	7.2%
15 to 19 years		84,131	6.8%
Total population, aged 0-19		338,685	27.3%
20 to 64 years		728,620	58.7%
65 years and over		172,975	13.9%
Public school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	213,569	100.0%
	Grades K-8	155,954	73.0%
	Grades 9-12	57,615	27.0%
Private school resident enrollment, 1995	Total	13,901	100.0%
	Grades K-8	6,410	46.1%
	Grades 9-12	7,491	53.9%
Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average	Total	2,820	100.0%
	Grades K-8	2,281	80.9%
	Grades 9-12	539	19.1%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		58,185	18.8%
Median household income, 1990		$27,854	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		45,592	—
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		67,938	—
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		725,423	79.0%
Children aged 0-19 who are: (1994 estimated)	White	331,309	98.0%
	Asian and Pacific	2,911	0.9%
	American Indian	2,183	0.6%
	African American	1,738	0.5%

Definitions and Sources of Data

Adolescent female heads of household as a percent of all female heads of household on AFDC in January, 1996.

The number of female heads of household (case holders) under the age of 18 receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children in January, 1996. Percent is this number divided by the total number of female heads of household on AFDC in January, 1996.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence. See also: Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October 1996; Children aged 0-17 on AFDC, mean monthly number in calendar 1995; State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995.

Adults aged 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990.

Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included. Percent calculated using a denominator of 1990 Census data for adults aged 18 and over.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, September 1992. Table P60. 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3A.

See also: High school completions.

●AFDC cases open for more than 12 months as of January, 1996.

The number of Maine households which received AFDC benefits for more than 12 months from the time of the most recent case opening, as a percent of the total households receiving AFDC benefits in January, 1996.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence.

See also: Adolescent female heads of household as a percent of all female heads of household on AFDC in January, 1996; Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October 1996; Children aged 0-17 on AFDC, mean monthly number in calendar 1995; State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995.

▲Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; rate per 1,000 licensed drivers under age 21, 1995.

Number of license suspensions for drivers under age 21 with a blood alcohol count of .02 or greater during 1995. Rate is that number divided by the total number of licensed drivers under age 21 in 1995. The indicator in the 1996 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book included arrests as well as suspensions; comparable numbers were unavailable this year.

Source: Maine Bureau of Highway Safety.

See also: OUI arrests for drivers aged under age 21.

Alcohol use

See: Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; OUI arrests for drivers under age 21; Students reporting alcohol use in a given month; Youth aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers.

▲Arrests for crimes against persons of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17, 1995.

Total number of arrests for crimes against persons including: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; does not include other assaults. The annual arrest data include all arrests of youth for crimes against persons during the year, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Crimes involving weapons do not include hunting violations. Rate is the total number of arrests for crimes against persons divided by the estimated number of 10-17 year-olds in July, 1994, using data prepared by the Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics. The indicator in the 1996 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book was called violent crime arrests; the wording was changed to be less sensational.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 1995; the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 1996*.

▲Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, aged 10-17, 1995.

Total number of arrests for crimes including manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, vandalism, possession of a weapon, prostitution, sex offenses, drug and alcohol related offenses, violation of liquor laws, driving under the influence, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and curfew and loitering law violations. The annual arrest data include all arrests of youth for offenses during the year, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Crimes involving weapons do not include hunting violations. Rate is the number of arrests divided by the estimated number of children aged 10-17 for 1994 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 1995.

Births to married teenaged mothers as a percent of total live births, 1994.

The percent of total live births to married women under age 20 in calendar year 1994. Births are reported by the mothers place of residence at the time of birth.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

See also: Teen pregnancy rate.

Births to single teenaged mothers as a percent of total live births, 1994.

The percent of total live births to unmarried women under age 20 in calendar year 1994. Births are reported by the mothers place of residence at the time of birth.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

▲The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. ●New indicator.

Child Well-Being Indicators

= Percent Change from Maine KIDS COUNT 1995 Data Book

(Those indicators for which comparable data were included in the Maine KIDS COUNT 1995 Data Book)

		Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996		32,151	10.5%
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1995-96 school year	Total	65,741	31.0%
	Free	51,227	24.2%
	Reduced price	14,514	6.8%
▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, 1996		86,670	28.3%
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995		36,770	5.7%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		785	9.3
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994		12,791	88.9%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1994		823	5.7%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994		98	6.1
▲ Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs), full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995		592.7	1.8
▲ General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994		291.7	0.9
Children under 18 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children under 18, July 1996		2,294	7.5
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994		54	2.2
Teen deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1989-1993		60	7.0
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		51	5.8
Child suicides; rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994		13	0.8
Domestic assaults reported to police; rate per 100,000 population, 1995		4,412	35.6
Arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1995		11,626	82.3
High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year		1,983	3.0%
High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-95 school year		8,207	59.6%
▲ Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools,1995-96 school year		31,843	138.3

▲ This indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for the exact changes.

Births to single teenaged mothers as a percent of total live births, 1994.

The percent of total live births to unmarried women under age 20 in calendar year 1994. Births are reported by the mothers place of residence at the time of birth.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

See also: Teen Pregnancy rate.

Births to unmarried teen-aged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994.

Births to unmarried females aged 10 through 19 who have either not completed high school and are still in school, or who have dropped out of school. The data reflect the mothers place of residence at the time of birth. They are averaged over a five-year period (1990-1994) to smooth out annual fluctuations, and as a rate per 1,000 females aged 10 through 19 residing in the area during the five-year period. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Child abuse

See: Requests for child abuse and neglect services; Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims.

Child day care, August 1996

Total licensed and registered slots refers to the total number of day care slots (places for children) available state-wide in facilities licensed and registered by the Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, in August, 1996. The total number of subsidized slots refers to the number of child day care slots state-wide subsidized by the Department of Human Services, Division of Purchased Services, in August, 1996. Bureau of Family Independence Assisted Children counts the unduplicated number of children receiving full or part time child day care for which financial assistance was provided by the Bureau of Family Independence in August, 1996. The average cost per week refers to the average weekly cost of child day care across the state compiled from the 1994-1996 Market Rate Study conducted by the Department of Human Services.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start.

Child deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1990-1994.

Deaths from all causes to children from ages 1 through 14 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the childs place of residence, not the place of death. They are averaged over a five-year period (1990-1994) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. Rates are calculated per 100,000 at the state level to be consistent with standard mortality data reporting practices, per 10,000 at the county level for ease in interpreting relatively rare occurrences and small base populations.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

See also: Infant mortality; Teen deaths; Teen violent deaths.

Child suicides; rate per 100,000 children aged 10-19, five-year average, 1990-1994.

Deaths of children aged 10 through 19 for which suicide was listed as the cause. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. They are averaged over a five-year period (1990-1994) to smooth out annual fluctuations and to protect confidentiality. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. Rates are calculated per 100,000 at the state level to be consistent with standard mortality data reporting practices, per 10,000 at the county level for ease in interpreting relatively rare occurrences and small base populations.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

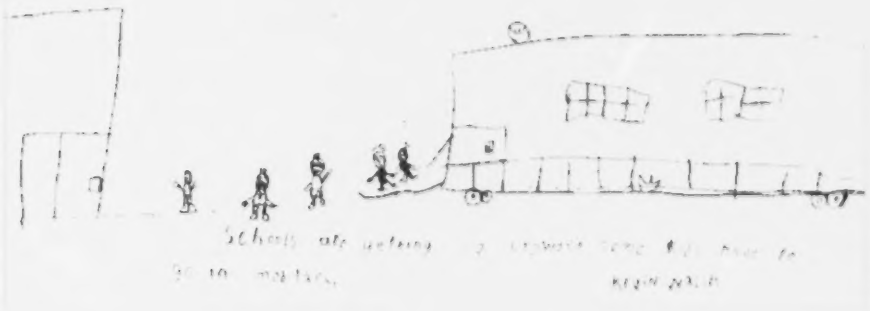
See also: High school students reporting at least one suicide attempt in the last year.

● **Child support enforcement, cases with collection, 1994.**

The number of families with children for which the state child support enforcement agency successfully collected child support payments due, as a percent of the total number of families on the agency's caseload during state fiscal year 1994. In this year, Maine ranked 5th in the nation in terms of successful cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement, published in Children's Defense Fund, *The State of America's Children, 1996*.

See also: Families headed by mothers receiving child support or alimony.



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School
Portland

▲ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book ● New indicator

Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-14, 1995.

The number of individual children aged birth through 14 using services provided by Maine alcohol and drug abuse treatment facilities with state funding, Driver Education Evaluation Program certification, or certification to dispense methadone, during calendar year 1995. Population data used in the denominator to calculate rates are 1994 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Addiction Treatment System, Maine Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services.

See also: Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; OUI arrests for drivers under age 21; Students reporting alcohol use in a given month; Students reporting inhalant use in a given month; Students reporting marijuana use in a given month; Youth aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers.

Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1996.

The total number of children aged 0 through 17 who were receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children grants in October 1996. Percent is this number divided by the estimated number of children aged 0-17 in Maine in 1994 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence.

See also: Adolescent female heads of households on AFDC in January, 1996; State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995.

Children aged 0-17 on AFDC, mean monthly number in calendar 1995.

The number of children aged 0 through 17 receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children for each month of calendar 1995, divided by 12. Percent is the mean monthly number of children on AFDC in 1995 divided by the estimated number of children aged 0-17 in Maine in 1994 prepared by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence.

See also: Adolescent female heads of households on AFDC in January, 1996; State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995.

Children aged 0-17 in Department of Human Services care or custody; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, July 1996.

This population includes children ordered into DHS custody as a result of: (1) a Child Protection Hearing where a child has been found to be in jeopardy, (2) a juvenile hearing where it would be contrary to the juvenile's health and welfare to remain in the care and custody of his parents, or (3) a divorce and/or custody hearing where neither parent has been found able to provide a home in the best interest of the child. Children come into the Department's care when parents or other legal guardians place them voluntarily in the Department's care as a part of that parent's specific short-term plan to resume full care of the children. The rate is calculated per 1,000 children aged 0-17 using 1994 population estimates prepared by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services.

Children aged 0-17 living at or below federal poverty line, five-year average, 1991-1995.

The estimated average percent of related children aged birth through 18 who lived in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold during the five-year period 1991-1995. In 1994, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $15,150 gross annual income. Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as other persons aged 0-17, such as nieces and nephews, who are related to the family head. Children aged 0-17 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. Rate is calculated using census population estimates for all children 0-17. Five-year averages are calculated to smooth out annual fluctuations due to small sample sizes.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March supplement, 1992-1996.

See also: Median household income; median income of families with children.

Children aged 0-17 living in homeless or emergency shelters, March 1996.

An unduplicated count of children aged 0-17 staying in one of Maine's homeless or emergency shelters during March of 1996. This number may include children whose primary residence is out-of-state. Please note that not all of the state's homeless and emergency shelters admit children.

Source: Maine State Housing Authority.

Children aged 0-17 not living with a parent, 1990.

The number of children aged 0-17 who did not live in the same household with at least one of their parents in 1990. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage or adoption. This figure includes children living in group quarters, such as residential treatment facilities. For a small number of children, it could not be determined from the data whether or not they were living with a parent. They are counted as not living with a parent. Rate is calculated using 1990 census data.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990*, Summary Tape File 3, Tables P-23, P-26, and P-41.

▲ Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid programs as a percent of children aged 0-17, 1996.

The number of individual children aged birth through 17 eligible for Medicaid reimbursement during state fiscal year 1996. The data are reported by the child's place of residence at the time the eligibility was determined. Population data used in the denominator to calculate percents are 1994 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. The indicator in the 1996 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book counted 0-18 year-olds. The age range has been adjusted for consistency with other related indicators, such as AFDC and Food Stamp programs, poverty rate and lack of health insurance. The age range used in the 1995 comparison data is also 0-17. These are not the numbers that appeared in the 1995-96 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book.

Source: Special data run of Maine Department of Human Services Bureau of Medical Services data by Muskie Institute.

▲ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book ● New indicator

Children aged 0-17 receiving Food Stamp benefits in October 1996.

Total number of children aged 0 through 17 who were receiving Food Stamp benefits in October 1996. Percent is this number divided by the estimated number of children aged 0-17 in Maine in 1994 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence.

Children aged 0-19 who are white, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, or African American, 1994 estimated.

Estimated numbers of children aged birth through 19 who fall into the major race groups recognized by the U.S. Census. Hispanic numbers are not included because they are also counted in the four major race groups. Population data used in the denominator to calculate percents is the 1994 estimate of population from the Census Bureau, which differs slightly from that developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, estimates of population by age, sex, and race/Hispanic origin.

Children aged 19 and under in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, 1995.

All persons aged 19 and under injured in any type of motor vehicle accident, regardless of whether or not the child was driving the vehicle, as a percent of all children in motor vehicle crashes.

Source: Maine Bureau of Highway Safety.

Children aged 5-17 who do not speak English at home, 1990.

The number of children aged 5 through 17 who spoke a language other than English at home as recorded in the 1990 U.S. Census. Children who spoke a language other than English at home are included in this category regardless of their proficiency in English or the primacy of English in the home. Rate is calculated using 1990 Census population data for all 5-17 year-olds.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992. Table 34.

See also: Children with limited English proficiency attending school.

▲ Children in single-parent families, three-year average, 1992-1994.

The estimated percent of related children aged birth through 17 who live in families headed by a male or female person without a spouse present in the home. Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as other persons aged 0-17, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children aged 0-17 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. Rate is calculated using census population estimates.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey*, March supplement, 1992 through 1994 as shown in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, 1996*.

Children living in overcrowded housing, 1990.

The estimated percent of children living in households with more than one person per room. The Census Bureau definition of rooms includes living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodgers rooms. The Census files top-code the number of rooms in a house at nine or more. Consequently, children living in households with nine or more rooms are assumed to live in housing that is not overcrowded, regardless of the number of people in the household. Rate is calculated using 1990 census data.

Source: Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990*, Five Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force, 1990.

Children under age 6 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage or adoption. Rates are calculated using 1990 census data.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992. Tables 21 and 23.

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force, 1990.

Children under age 18 (including children under age 6) are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage or adoption. Rates are calculated using 1990 census.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992. Tables 21 and 23.

Children with limited English proficiency attending school, 1994-1995 school year, rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools.

Children attending public or private school in Maine who are determined at the start of the school year to be limited in their ability to use English because it is not their native language.

Source: *Data Collection Report on Language Minority Children*, Maine Department of Education, Federal Projects for Language Minorities, November 1995.

See also: Children aged 0-19 who are white, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, or African American.

▲ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

● New indicator

Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1995-1996 school year.

The number of students enrolled in schools and individual education programs in Maine who are aged 3 through 21 and have disabilities requiring the provision of special education services. The count is taken as of December 1 of the school year. Please note that, in the 1995-96 school year, the Division of Special Education began to include students from the Chapter 1 Handicapped Program in their counts. We have used adjusted numbers for the 1994-95 school year to assure comparability with the new counting method. These are not the numbers that appeared in the 1995-1996 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Special Education.

Children without health insurance, five-year average, 1991-1995.

The estimated percent of related children aged 0-17 who are not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid. Related children include a household head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as any other person aged 0-17, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the household head. Children aged 0-17 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of estimates from 1991 through 1995. Rates are calculated using census population estimates. Five-year averages are calculated to smooth out annual fluctuations due to small sample sizes.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey* (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

See also: Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid.

● Chlamydia cases, 10-19 year-olds, rate per 100,000 10-19 year-olds, 1995.

Reported cases of chlamydia among Maine 10-19 year-olds during calendar year 1995 as a percent of total 10-19 year-olds. Rate is calculated using population estimates from the 1992 Epigram ME system.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, HIV/STD Program.

See also: Gonorrhea cases, 10-19 year olds, rate per 100,000 10-19 year-olds, 1995; Sexually active high school students who used a condom during last intercourse, 1995.

Core mental health professionals, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994.

Total number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, marriage and family counselors, and psychiatric nurse specialists registered with the Maine Department of Professional and Financial Regulation. Data are all from 1994 with the exception of psychiatric nurse specialists, which are from 1993. This number does not indicate how many core mental health professionals provide services to children. Rate is calculated using 1994 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Tabulation by Muskie Institute based on data from the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, and the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation.

Crime

See: Arrests for crimes against persons of children aged 0-17; Arrests of children aged 0-17.

Domestic assaults reported to police, rate per 100,000 population, 1995.

Assaults reported to the police which were perpetrated by family or household members who are or were married or living together in a romantic relationship, natural parents of the same child (whether or not the couple ever lived together) or other adult family members related by blood or marriage. These are not unduplicated counts, and may include numerous assaults affecting the same individuals. These numbers also do not indicate the presence of minor children in households where the assaults are taking place. Rates are calculated using 1994 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, *Uniform Crime Reports, 1995*.

Drug abuse

See: Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; Students reporting inhalant use in a given month; Students reporting marijuana use in a given month; Youth aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers.

Education

See: Adults aged 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency; Children with limited English proficiency attending school; Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; High school completions; High school dropouts; High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school; Home-schooled students; Private school resident enrollment; Public school resident enrollment.

Families headed by mothers receiving child support or alimony, five-year average, 1991-1995.

The estimated percent of families headed by a woman with no spouse present (with one or more own children aged 0-17) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. Those categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place for many of these families. Own children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. Rates are calculated using census population estimates.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

See also: Child support enforcement, cases with collection.

▲ General practice dentists, full-time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1994.

Full-time equivalent licensed dentists in active general practice as of May 15, 1994. One full-time equivalent equals 40 hours of work per week. This number does not indicate how many dentists provide services to children. It does not include specialists such as orthodontists. Rate is calculated using 1994 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. The 1995-96 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book counted individual dentists, not full-time equivalents.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, *Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory*.

▲ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. ● New indicator.

● Gonorrhea cases, 10-19 year-olds, rate per 100,000 10-19 year-olds, 1995.

Reported cases of gonorrhea among Maine 10-19 year-olds during calendar year 1995 as a percent of total 10-19 year-olds. Rate is calculated using population estimates from the 1992 Epigram ME system.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, HIV/STD Program.

See also: Chlamydia cases, 10-19 year-olds, rate per 100,000 10-19 year-olds, 1995; Sexually active high school students who used a condom during last intercourse, 1995.

Health insurance

See: Children without health insurance; Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid programs.

High school completions, as a percent of all 17 year-olds, 1994-1995.

Number of high school diplomas granted during the 1994-1995 school year, including persons completing General Equivalency Development Certificates (GED) or receiving diplomas granted through adult education centers. Rate is shown to facilitate comparison with national average, and is calculated using 1994 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

See also: Adults aged 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency.

High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1994-1995 school year.

High school graduates who intend to or are enrolled full or part time in post-secondary education, according to a survey administered by the local educational unit and submitted in the fall following graduation. Numbers include graduates from public high schools and those private high schools with at least 60% publicly-funded students. The rate is calculated as a percent of all students graduating, including regular diploma, other diploma, high school equivalency, or certificate of completion during the previous school year or subsequent summer school.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

High school dropouts, 1994-1995 school year.

A dropout refers to any person under the age of 17 who has withdrawn or been expelled from school before graduation or completion of a program of studies and who has not enrolled in another educational institution or program. Each local educational unit submits a dropout report to the Department of Education as of the last day of school, counting all students who dropped out during the previous year. Numbers include dropouts from public high schools and those private high schools with at least 60% publicly-funded students. The rate is calculated as a percent of all students enrolled in grades 9-12 during the school year.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

High school students reporting at least one suicide attempt in the last year, 1995.

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1995 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they actually attempted suicide one or more times during the previous 12 months.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Bureau of Instruction, *1995 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report*.

See also: *Child suicides*.

● High school students who visited a health professional during the past 12 months, 1995.

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1995 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they visited a health professional one or more times during the previous 12 months.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Bureau of Instruction, *1995 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report*.

Home-schooled students, 1995 annual average.

The number of students approved for home schooling for the 1995 calendar year as reported to the Maine Department of Education by school superintendents for the periods January through June and July through December.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

Hospital discharges of children under 18 for mental health diagnoses, per 1,000 children under 18, 1995.

The number of hospital discharges with mental health diagnoses of patients aged 0-17 treated in specialty units. Diagnostic Related Group (DRG) 430 or for other childhood mental disorders (DRGs 424 through 432). These data count hospitalizations, not individual children. Rates are calculated using 1994 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Health Care Finance Commission, special data run.

Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1990-1994.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age in comparison to live births occurring during the same time period. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. They are averaged over a five-year period (1990-1994) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are based on birth records filed with the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, *Maine Vital Statistics, 1990-1994*, Table E-5.

● Jobs that pay a liveable wage, 1993.

Number of total jobs in the Maine economy that paid a livable wage for a family of two (assuming a single wage-earner) as a percent of total jobs in calendar year 1993. The livable wage is considered to be 85% above the federal poverty line. In 1993, this amounted to $17,410 for a family of two.

Source: Maine D[illegible]elopment Foundation.

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▲ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

● New indicator

Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 1994.

Number of live births occurring in calendar year 1994 for which the mother began receiving prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are based on birth records filed with the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. This indicator is often used as a measure of access to prenatal care, or to primary care in general.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, *Maine Vital Statistics: 1994*, Table B-7.

Low birthweight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds), as a percent of all live births, 1994.

Live births occurring in calendar year 1994 in which the newborn weighed less than 2500 grams, as a percent of total live births. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are based on birth records filed with the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, *Maine Vital Statistics: 1994*, Table B-4.

Median household income, 1992-1994 average.

The median household income is the dollar amount which falls in the middle of the range of household income distribution. Half of households have income above the median, the other half have income below it. This figure counts the income from all sources of the head of household and all other persons aged 15 and over in the household, whether related to the head of household or not. Figures are expressed in 1994 dollars, and are based on estimates from a survey of a sample of Maine households. Rate is calculated using census population estimates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P60-188, Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994*, Table D.

Median income of families with children, 1993.

The estimated median annual income for families with related children aged 0-17 living in the household. Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons aged 0-17, such as nieces and nephews, who are related to the family head and living in the household. The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups – half with income above the median and half with income below it. The figures shown represent an average of estimates from 1991 to 1995, based on surveys of a sample of Maine households. Although we refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data, they actually reflect 1992 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1992 dollars. Rate is calculated using census population estimates.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analyses of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey*, March supplement – 1991 through 1995, as shown in the Annie E. Casey Foundation *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, 1996*.

See also: Children aged 0-17 living at or below federal poverty line.

● **Medicaid Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment Services, eligible children under age 21 receiving at least one initial or periodic screening service, as a percent of those who should, 1995.**

The number of eligible Medicaid recipients receiving at least one initial or periodic screening service offered through the Medicaid Preventive Health Program (PHP), during federal fiscal year 1995, as a percent of the total number of Medicaid eligible children who should receive at least one initial or periodic screening service. These services include age-appropriate immunizations; lead screenings, monitoring and investigations; treatment for defects in hearing and vision; and dental care needed for the relief of pain and infections, restoration of teeth and maintenance of dental health.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Medical Services, Form HCFA-416: 7-95, *Annual EPSDT Participation Report*.

▲ **OUI arrests for drivers under age 21, rate per 1,000 licensed drivers under age 21, 1995.**

Arrests of Maine drivers under age 21 for Operating Under the Influence ("driving with a blood alcohol concentration of .02 percent by weight"). OUI includes being under the influence of alcohol, a drug or drugs other than alcohol, or any combination of alcohol and one or more drugs other than alcohol. The blood alcohol concentration is measured as a percent by weight of alcohol in the blood. The indicator in the 1996 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book showed convictions; comparable numbers were unavailable this year.

Source: Maine Bureau of Highway Safety.

See also: Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21.

▲ **Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); full-time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1995.**

Full-time equivalent licensed pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (allopaths and osteopaths) registered with the Maine Department of Professional and Financial Regulation in 1995. One full-time equivalent equals 40 hours of work per week. This number does not indicate how many family practitioners and general practitioners provide services to children. The 1995-96 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book counted individual physicians, not full-time equivalents. Rates are calculated using 1994 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, *Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory*.

Private school resident enrollment, October 1995.

Students enrolled in private schools as of October 1, as reported by the local educational unit. These numbers include publicly-funded students enrolled in private schools.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

Public school resident enrollment, October 1995.

Students enrolled in public schools as of October 1, as reported by the local educational unit.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information.

▲ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. ● New indicator.

Recipients of WIC benefits, 1995.

WIC (Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program) is a health program providing specific nutritious foods and nutrition education to low income pregnant and breast feeding women, infants and children up to the age of five. Recipients must be at or below 185% of federal poverty guidelines and be at medical or nutritional risk.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, WIC Program, special data run of WIC recipients, calendar year 1995.

● Repeat teen pregnancies as a percent of total teen pregnancies, 1994.

The percent of females under age 20 who became pregnant during calendar year 1994 who had already been pregnant at least once before in their lives.

Source: Special tabulations by Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Requests for child abuse and neglect services, 1995.

Any written or verbal requests for Child Protective Services intervention in a family situation on behalf of a child in order to assess or resolve problems being presented. Cases are screened out when evidence of serious family problems or dysfunction was evident but the situation did not contain an allegation of abuse or neglect. Cases deemed appropriate for referral meet the standards contained in 22 MRSA, 4002 as defined under the definition for substantiated child abuse and neglect victims. Appropriate referrals not assigned due to lack of resources refers to the Department of Human Services ability to respond to referrals of child abuse and neglect based on factors such as the number of caseworkers, the seriousness or complexity of cases receiving services and the availability of resources. Current staff resources are not sufficient for the Department to assign all of the referrals it receives for Child Protective Services. The allegations of these referrals warrant Child Protective Services intervention but are not assigned because the office has reached the upper limits of its capacity to investigate and assess.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services, *Annual Report of Referrals, 1995*.

School children receiving subsidized school lunches, 1995-1996 school year.

The National School Lunch Program is a meal entitlement plan primarily funded through federal dollars. All elementary and junior high schools are required to participate in the program. In Maine, high schools have the option of participating. Children are eligible for free school lunches if their family income does not exceed 130% of poverty level. They are eligible for reduced price school lunches if their family income falls between 130% and 185% of poverty level. Student eligibility for the program is a measure of change in the poverty status of children between census counts. Rates are calculated as a percent of total school enrollees.

Source: Maine Department of Education, School Nutrition Program.

● Sexually active high school students who used a condom during last intercourse, 1995.

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1995 Maine Youth Risk Behavior survey who indicated that they were sexually active and who said they used a condom during their most recent intercourse.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Bureau of Instruction, *1995 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report*.

See also: Chlamydia cases, 10-19 year-olds, rate per 100,000 10-19 year-olds, 1995; Gonorrhea cases, 10-19 year olds, rate per 100,000 10-19 year-olds, 1995.

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995.

The percent of the prior year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons covered by the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1995 was $15,509.

Source: Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress, as shown in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, 1996*.

See also: Adolescent female heads of households on AFDC; Children aged 0-17 on AFDC; Children aged 0-17 on AFDC, mean monthly number in calendar 1995.

Students reporting alcohol use in a given month, 1996.

In the spring of 1996, the University of Maine conducted a statewide survey of a sample of students in grades 6-12. This indicator refers to the percent of students in the survey sample who indicated that they had had beer, wine, or hard liquor on at least one occasion during the past 30 days.

Source: Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy, University of Maine, *State of Maine Alcohol and Other Drug Use: An Assessment of Students in Grades 6-12, 1996*.

Students reporting inhalant use in a given month, 1996.

In the spring of 1996, the University of Maine conducted a statewide survey of a sample of students in grades 6-12. This indicator refers to the percent of students in the survey sample who indicated that they had used inhalants at least once in the past 30 days.

Source: Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy, University of Maine, *State of Maine Alcohol and Other Drug Use: An Assessment of Students in Grades 6-12, 1996*.

Students reporting marijuana use in a given month, 1996.

In the spring of 1996, the University of Maine conducted a statewide survey of a sample of students in grades 6-12. This indicator refers to the percent of students in the survey sample who indicated that they had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days.

Source: Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy, University of Maine, *State of Maine Alcohol and Other Drug Use: An Assessment of Students in Grades 6-12, 1996*.

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▲ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book

● New indicator

Students reporting cigarette smoking in a given month, 1996.

In the spring of 1996, the University of Maine conducted a statewide survey of a sample of students in grades 6-12. This indicator refers to the percent of students in the survey sample who indicated that they had smoked cigarettes at least once in the past 30 days.

Source: Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy, University of Maine, *State of Maine Alcohol and Other Drug Use: An Assessment of Students in Grades 6-12, 1996*.

▲ Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1995.

The number of individual victims of child abuse and neglect in calendar year 1995 for whom assessment led to a finding of a threat to a child's health or welfare by physical, mental or emotional injury or impairment, sexual abuse or exploitation, deprivation of essential needs or lack of protection from these by a person responsible for the child (22 M.R.S.A. 4002). These numbers are affected by the Department of Human Service's ability to respond to referrals of child abuse or neglect based on factors such as the number of caseworkers, the seriousness or complexity of the cases receiving services, and the availability of resources. Current staff resources are not sufficient for the Department to assign all of the referrals for Child Protective Services it receives. The rate is calculated using a denominator of the 1994 population of 0-17 year-olds estimated by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. The 1995-96 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book used 0-19 year-olds as the denominator.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services, *Annual Report of Referrals, 1995*.

Suicide

See: Child and teen suicides.

Teen deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994.

The number of deaths from all causes to children aged 15 through 19. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. They are averaged over a five-year period (1990-1994) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. Rates are calculated per 100,000 at the state level to be consistent with standard mortality data reporting practices, per 10,000 at the county level for ease in interpreting relatively rare occurrences and small base populations.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Teen pregnancy, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-17, 1994.

All reported live births, induced abortions, and fetal deaths occurring to females aged 10 through 17 during calendar year 1994. The rate is calculated using a denominator of the 1994 population of 10-17 year-old females estimated by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, *Maine Vital Statistics: 1994*, Table P-1.

Teen violent deaths; rate per 100,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1990-1994.

Deaths caused by homicide, suicide, and accidents to teens aged 15 through 19. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. They are averaged over a five-year period (1990-1994) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census, with estimates for earlier and later years developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. Rates are calculated per 100,000 at the state level to be consistent with standard mortality data reporting practices, per 10,000 at the county level for ease in interpreting relatively rare occurrences and small base populations.

Source: Special tabulations, Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Teens aged 16-19 not in school and not in the labor force, three-year average, 1992-1994.

Estimated percent of teens aged 16 through 19 who are not enrolled in school full or part time, and not employed full or part time. This indicator does not include 16 through 19 year-olds in the Armed Forces or married full-time homemakers as part of the labor force. Three-year averages were used to reduce random fluctuation.

Source: Special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as shown in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, 1996*.

See also: High school dropouts.

Teens aged 16-19 not in school and not high school graduates, three-year average, 1992-1994.

Estimated percent of teens aged 16 through 19 who are not enrolled in school full or part time and are not high school graduates. For this indicator, a percentage was calculated based on data for the nine months school is typically in session each year. Three-year averages are used to reduce random fluctuation.

Source: Special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as shown in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, 1996*.

Teens aged 19 and under receiving services from family planning providers, 1996.

Unduplicated client counts of Maine teens, male and female, aged 15-19, who received services at family planning clinics during the 1996 state fiscal year. Services include annual exams; contraceptive counseling and administration; breast and pelvic exams; pap smears; pregnancy testing; STD testing and treatment, and treatment of infections.

Source: Family Planning Association of Maine, *Ables Reporting System, fiscal year 1996*, page 4, Table II-3A, Unduplicated Client Counts by Age, CYR Item #21.

● Total funded enrollment in Head Start programs, 1996.

Total number of children enrolled in Head Start Programs statewide during the 1996 state fiscal year. Head Start provides comprehensive child development and supportive services to low-income preschool children and their families. It is an interdisciplinary program that fosters development and remedies problems. Health, nutrition, education, mental health and social services are offered to help children and their parents reach their full potential. Additional services and resources are available for children with special needs.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start.

▲ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book ● New indicator

Total population, 1994 estimated.

Total number of individuals by age are estimated by extrapolating from the 1990 census, taking into account births, deaths, and net migration.

Source: Estimates prepared by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Two-year-olds who were age-appropriately immunized, 1995.

Immunization rates are estimated from retrospective surveys of five-year-olds entering a representative sample of Maine schools each year. According to current state recommendations, two-year-olds should have had 4 DPT (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis) vaccines, 3 OPVs (oral polio vaccines), and 1 MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) vaccine. For a child to receive these immunizations, a minimum of four well-child visits to a health care professional is necessary.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Immunization Program.

Unemployed persons aged 16-19, annual average, 1994.

The estimated average percent of Maine 16 through 19 year-olds in the civilian labor force but not employed during calendar year 1994. This includes 16 through 19 year-olds still enrolled in school who also consider themselves to be in the labor force.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey.

Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1995.

The sum of the number of unemployed people aged 16 and over each month of the year 1995, divided by 12. Percent is the average number of people in the civilian labor force divided by the average number of unemployed people. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Well child clinic visits by children under age 21, 1995.

Total number of well child clinic visits provided statewide to children under age 21 by public health nurses or agencies contracted by the Division of Community and Family Health during the 1995 state fiscal year. Data is based on visits, not individuals, so children who had more than one visit in the year are counted multiple times. A visit, however, may include more than one type of service, e.g. screening for lead poisoning and immunization. Services provided during well child visits may also include periodic preventive and diagnostic exams, hearing and vision screening, referral counseling, and some sick care.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, Division of Community and Family Health.

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990.

The number of women aged 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is under age 6, and who are in the paid labor force. Rates are calculated as a percent of all women aged 16 and over whose youngest child is under age 6, using census population data.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992. Tables 17 and 18.

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6 to 17, 1990.

The number of women aged 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is between ages 6 and 17, and who are in the paid labor force. Rates are calculated as a percent of all women aged 16 and over whose youngest child is between the ages of 6 and 17.

Source: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992. Tables 17 and 18.

Youth aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; rate per 1,000 youth aged 15-19, 1995.

The number of individual youth aged 15 through 19 using services provided by Maine alcohol and drug abuse treatment facilities with state funding, Driver Education Evaluation Program certification, or certification to dispense methadone, during calendar year 1995. Population data used in the denominator to calculate rates are 1994 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Addiction Treatment System, Maine Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services.

See also: Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; OUI arrests for drivers under age 21; Students reporting alcohol use in a given month; Students reporting inhalant use in a given month; Students reporting marijuana use in a given month.

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▲ The definition for this indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. ● New indicator.

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Maine Children's Alliance
PO Box 2446
Augusta, Maine 04338
207-623-1868
207-626-3302 *fax*